

HOME NEWS

20,000 resigned from Nupe after 1979 'winter of discontent'

From David Felton
Labour Reporter

The National Union of Public Employees, which was in the forefront of industrial action during last year's "winter of discontent", lost more than 20,000 members as a result, including many nurses.

The union's annual report discloses that membership at the end of last year fell to just under 700,000 after the resignations. It was the first time since 1945 that the union's membership had declined.

Mr Alan Fisher, general secretary, said yesterday that about 15,000 new members had been recruited this year "but we are not at all optimistic about what may happen in the rest of 1980. We could find ourselves faced with a very much bigger loss".

He said that was because of the cutback in jobs caused by the Government's public expenditure cuts, an issue facing all public sector unions and he called for an amalgamation to create a new 2,500,000-strong union for the public services.

Mr Fisher said the union action against the Labour government's attempts at pay restraint, which included strikes by National Health Service and local authority employees, had been justified by increases awarded by the Clegg comparability commission.

If there were any reaction to the winter of discontent, and there was a reaction, particularly among nurses, they have now overcome that and can see the advantage of the action we took", he said.

The membership crisis has led the leadership to ask the union's annual conference in

Eastbourne for an increase in subscriptions from 25 to 35p a week and restrictions on some services, including the employment of extra full-time officials.

Memories of the long strike against the Labour government's 5 per cent pay norm were still fresh in delegates' minds at the conference yesterday when they rejected left-wing calls for a series of one-day general strikes against the Government's economic policies.

Mr Fisher led the opposition against the strike calls and told the conference: "We must not go for overkill. We must have policies which are possible and practical."

A series of motions urging the leadership to mount large-scale campaigns against public sector cuts were overwhelmingly carried.

Delegates called for pressure to be put on Labour groups on councils not to implement the cuts. In a rousing speech which won a standing ovation, Mr Fisher said the Government was responsible for high rents, rates, interest charges and higher rates of inflation.

"If Margaret Thatcher was not so opposed to the Olympic Games she ought to enter the high jump and she would win. She would win it hands down, but I suppose if it's the high jump it would be feet first," he said.

Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, was earlier strongly criticized by Mr Bernard Dix, assistant general secretary of Nupe, for including free medical insurance in a deal for workers in the electrical contracting industry.

TUC to ask Mr Nott for curb on imports

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Trade union leaders are to make a fresh attempt to persuade the Government to take wide-ranging powers restraining imports. The move is part of a wider campaign to break the grip of monetarist thinking on Cabinet economic strategy.

The Trade Union Congress's economic committee is to meet Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, to press its arguments for adopting various forms of action ranging from quota controls to "buy British" public sector purchasing policies.

In an industry-by-industry "action guide to constrain the growth of imports" published today, the TUC calls on the Government to recognise that the United Kingdom is operating in an international environment where trade is ostensibly free but actually managed to an increasing extent.

The guide welcomes the initiative of the Transport and General Workers' Union in recommending that negotiators raise the question of imports in bargaining with companies and issues a warning against further inroads into Britain's domestic manufacturing base.

Analysis of recent trends shows that the United Kingdom's trading surplus in manufactures has almost disappeared", the TUC argues, concluding that the United Kingdom's trading difficulties stem from an over propensity to import, not an inadequate ability to export.

However, action to constrain imports generally is not of itself enough. "A comprehensive industrial policy is required, aimed at protecting, modernizing and reequipping industry, involving Government financial and investment assistance in making industries competitive."

The "little Neddies" (economic development committees) and sector working parties in industry should set specific import penetration ceilings beyond which imports would not be allowed to rise. "It is essential that the Government is committed to taking action when a ceiling is threatened with being breached", the TUC insists.

Polio vaccination campaign

A campaign to encourage 90,000 people to be vaccinated against poliomyelitis will be launched by an area health authority worried about the competency with which people view the disease.

The Saltford authority will start its three-month campaign on Friday by taking sugar lump vaccine to shopping precincts, factories and streets.

Fabians call on Labour to end party's closed shop

By Our Political Staff

The Labour Party should abandon its closed shop procedures as part of a shakeup in its organisation and structure, the Fabian Society suggests today in evidence it has submitted to the party's commission of inquiry.

The closed shop procedures meant especially in the organisation, that senior jobs "go to insiders and this, combined with the decline in the agency services, means there is a decreasing pool of talent to choose from", a group belonging to the society says.

It suggests the high proportion of resources are "scandalously wasted". Despite auditors looking at the books the year round, no one could accurately say how much the party spent or made.

Individual membership was probably only 250,000 and the group says that without any

active and successful membership campaign that number was likely to fall farther with the steep increase in the subscription.

Sounding warnings about finance, the group says that union's political funds were low and they would have considerable difficulty in raising the amount of the political levy.

The party, therefore, could face a deficit of nearly £1m just by maintaining the level of the 1978 services with no improvements. There could be a cumulative deficit of £2m by 1982.

The group recommends that the unions should use their political funds rather differently. Less should be spent on safe sponsored seats and on general elections, and more should go on recruitment drives and on political education.

Mr Benn on MPs who do not keep faith

By Our Political Reporter

Some Labour MPs did not really share the policy aspirations of the party, Mr Wedgwood Benn, Labour MP for Bristol, South-East, said during a radio interview yesterday before the special party conference on Saturday.

Mr Benn who is chairman of the party's home policy committee and has helped to lead the campaign for more state intervention by a Labour Government, said that was one of the reasons why in the divergence

between what the party said and what it did there was a difference of opinion.

"That was why we want the party to be more democratic," he said in a clear reference to demands for automatic submission for reselection of all Labour MPs.

Mr Benn, who was being interviewed on LBC radio, said that some people elected to Parliament to represent the Labour Party did not really agree with the policy of the party.

He mentioned Ramsay Mac-

Donald; Lord George Brown, the former Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and deputy party leader; Mr Woodrow Wyatt; Mr Christopher Mayhew, who joined the Liberals; Mr Dick Taverne, who stood as an independent Social Democrat; and Mr Reg Prentice, now Minister for Social Security.

"That type get elected as Labour MPs and when they get there they kick away the ladder and dart off on their own", Mr Benn said.

Yard seeks clues to Arab siege gunmen

By Stewart Tindall
Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard has issued photographs and identity details of the five gunmen killed in the Iranian embassy siege, in an attempt to piece together their activities in London in the weeks leading up to the siege.

The leader is named as Mr Awn Ali Muhammed, and the others as Mr Shakir Abdullah Kadbil, Mr Themi Muhammad Hussein, Mr Shakir Sultan Said and Mr Makki Honour Ali. The names were used in London but may be aliases. The pictures came from travel documents found in a raid on a west London flat after the siege.

Yesterday, The Observer printed details of a tape recording of an interview between Mr Muhammed and several of the hostages early in the siege. In the course of the conversa-

tion the gunmen's leader said that the Arabs in Iran felt they were being exploited.

At the outset the gunmen explained that they were part of the movement to gain autonomy for "Arabistan" in the south of Iran, and on the tape recording Mr Muhammed traced the rise of his group.

The Iranian Arabs fought against the Shah's regime but then dissolved their movement to merge with the new Islamic forces. However, after the revolt in Iran they found they were still treated as "work horses".

Tight controls in Iran and other countries friendly to the new regime meant that the people of Arabistan could not make their case.

The interview was recorded by Mr Muhammad Hashir Faruqi, editor of *Impact International*, a London political magazine, on the third day of the siege.

Masked raiders snatch boy from convent

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

Two masked Protestant extremists snatched a boy aged 10 from a Roman Catholic children's home in Midlothian yesterday.

They arrived at a secluded railway line near the home, run by the Sisters of Nazareth, and whisked the boy to a secret hideaway.

The boy's father, a staunch Protestant, called in the militiamen after he had failed to persuade the Strathclyde Regional Council to move his son from the home.

An organization calling itself the Scottish Protestant Freedom Fighters last night accepted responsibility for the snatching.

We have acted in defence of the Protestant faith, freeing this child from the clutches of the Church of Rome. The father and son are now under our care and protection", a spokesman for the organization said.

The boy had been in Nazareth House, at Lasswade, Midlothian, for a month.

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E. NEWS

Eds advised to close schools during meal breaks if pupils lack adequate supervision

By Geddes
Correspondent

achers are to be close their schools during the midday break if they cannot guarantee supervision of all conference of the Association of Head Teachers, which represents two head teachers in Wales, is expected today a policy statement on school meals in which a national council of action to remedy the situation is to be rapidly

ity of getting a volunteer to supervise the midday meal, to increasing truancy, criminal and risk of accidents, the council says. For teachers who undertake midday duties their contracts and extra payment in the hourly rate apply to teachers, who replace absent col-

If any head considers that the midday supervision in his school is inadequate, either in quality or in quantity, he is "strongly advised" by the council to close the school during the lunch hour; or to close the school meals service; or to reduce the number of pupils staying at school over the midday break to a manageable level.

The council adds that the union would support any member who followed that advice by declaring a collective dispute with any local authority that challenged the head's action.

Figures showing a drop of more than a half in the number of pupils taking school meals after the increase in charges were given at the association's press conference yesterday. Hampshire, East Sussex and parts of Essex were cited as examples.

On Saturday delegates passed a motion calling on the independent chairman of the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay, to transmit the agreement on the Clegg award to the Secretary of State with-

out delay and rejecting any move to reopen the 1980 salary negotiations.

Commenting on demands from some teachers for industrial action over their pay claims, Mr Michael Brighouse, president of the association, said the union would deploy any action that disrupted public examinations in schools. It was a long-standing policy of the union to protect examinations at all costs.

Asked about the difficulty of dismissing "bad" teachers, Mr David Hart, general secretary, said that an increasing number of incompetent teachers were being got rid of. "You can do it; it is being done all the time. It always was possible, but there is more of a will now and the climate is more favourable."

Grants warning: Scotland's grant-aided private schools have been warned that their £100,000 increase in grants announced recently will be taken away by the next Labour government.

They would be "ill advised" to make any long-term spending plans, Mr Harry Ewing, MP, Labour's spokesman on Scottish affairs, said at the weekend.

y Clegg immediately, lecturers say

By Peter of The Times

Supplement
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Burnham Further

Committee, the natu-

raly, the "firm agree-

ment on the Clegg award promising to be implemented. Mr Wordie has not made up his mind and it is thought that he may want to convene another meeting to resolve the confusion.

The union had agreed to the recommendations before the Clegg commission on pay comparability had admitted that it made a £130m error in its study, recommending increases four percentage points higher than it should have. It now says that it will not back down on the deal.

It wants Mr John Wordie, chairman of the Burnham Committee, to follow procedure in the Remuneration of Teachers Act and forward the agreement to the Secretary of State for Education and Science for

ors challenge policy a to small hospitals

By John Young

Planning Reporter

To separate specialist units in various parts of the same town could be not only inconvenient and inefficient, but make for the duplication of staff and resources.

Mr David Bolt, the consultant, said that in most places a 500-bed hospital would be big enough. But there were towns where 600 beds were insufficient. "The idea of going with two 500-bed hospitals instead of one 1,000-bed hospital seems to be an odd idea to do," he commented yesterday.

"It would cause a duplication of resources on a scale I don't think the health service can afford," he added.

GP hospital unit safest place to have a baby

By Our Health Services

Correspondent

The safest place to have a baby appears to be in a general practitioner's unit in a hospital where the only doctor delivers the baby, a report published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys states. Fewer than a tenth of births take place in those units.

The rate of still births and deaths in the first week of life is four times higher among babies born at home than in a general practitioner unit.

The rate is three times higher in consultant obstetric units than in family doctor units; but the former take most high risk cases, so their relative safety cannot be deduced from the figures.

Perinatal and infant mortality: social and biological factors 1975-77 (Stationery Office, £8).

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By Our Health Services

Correspondent

ishop of Canterbury Rev Robert Baker today becomes the first Canterbury since 10,000 pilgrims

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Councils to study work cooperatives

By Christopher Warman

Local Government

Correspondent

Workers' cooperatives are mostly set up by groups of individuals; but they are blossoming at such a healthy rate now that local authorities are beginning to take an interest.

The increase in the number of cooperatives in the last few years, and particularly in the last year since the Cooperative Development Agency began its work, has encouraged councils to look more closely. Next month a conference is to be held for local authorities to explain the workings of cooperatives.

In London, Lewisham and Lambeth are the subject of studies by the agency into the potential for cooperative development. So far 22 local authorities have decided to attend the conference.

There are about 320 workers' cooperatives in the United Kingdom, a huge increase from the 100 or so in the mid-1970s. By their nature most are very small; but two employ more than 400 people and 11 more than 100 staff.

Architecture

Distinctive style of the new Caxton House

Prime sites, so they say, always attract the best.

That is the reason why so few genuinely historic buildings remain in the City of London or the City of Westminster (so discussed in terms of their medieval boundaries). That pressure has been particularly apparent in the areas on either side of Victoria Street.

For the most part, new buildings in this location will be offices—possibly with shops at ground level and perhaps a few flats. The result over the years has been to transform the area between Victoria and Whitehall into a commercial district with very few interesting characteristics—save possibly a thread of vulgarity.

A new development in Tophill Street, not far from Westminster Abbey, makes a determined and visible effort to create distinctive character, while conforming to the standard uses. The building.

Caxton House, consists of eight floors, mostly offices save for parking space in the basement and a bank on the ground floor. It replaces two buildings and was governed by restrictive covenants on the rear and side regarding a reflective surface facing adjoining buildings.

On plan, the building in its upper storeys is H-shaped, permitting the modern version of light wells between the arms. In one of them a picturesque garden will be constructed, incorporating remains of the previous Caxton House—notably the porch and sundry columns.

The interior of the building seems adequately lush: some reak, some travertine, Modroc door handles, air conditioning and some

energy conservation measures. The first tenants were the Property Services Agency. (That is odd. Several years ago the Government adopted a proposal in the Matthews/Skilling report to the effect that design improvement should be given greater weight in planning, as a result, emphasis was put on the PSA to become an active and good design office. Some of the buildings they produced were nice. But do they not have the courage of their convictions to design their own offices?)

Caxton House's claims to interest lie in its exterior. The offices are clothed in dark curtain walling, glass alternating with aluminium in a fairly standard way. However the stair and lift towers at either end, and the main concrete structural elements along the south (street) front are so treated as to give the building monumentality.

People conversant with the New Canadian Street building of the Central London Polytechnic will be familiar with the technique: there, the architects Lyons Israel and Ellis, simply attenuated the concrete lift shafts and air vents to achieve their effect. In Caxton House, the concrete is clothed in Portland stone. Moreover, the eastern stair tower is buttressed into an upper level and thrust into a Germanic sculpture with concrete stubby fingers reaching for the sky.

The facade has become an exercise in planes. The second floor and above projects out over the lower two, yet the buttress remains constant. At the fifth floor, the floors overall again, yet this time the buttress heads

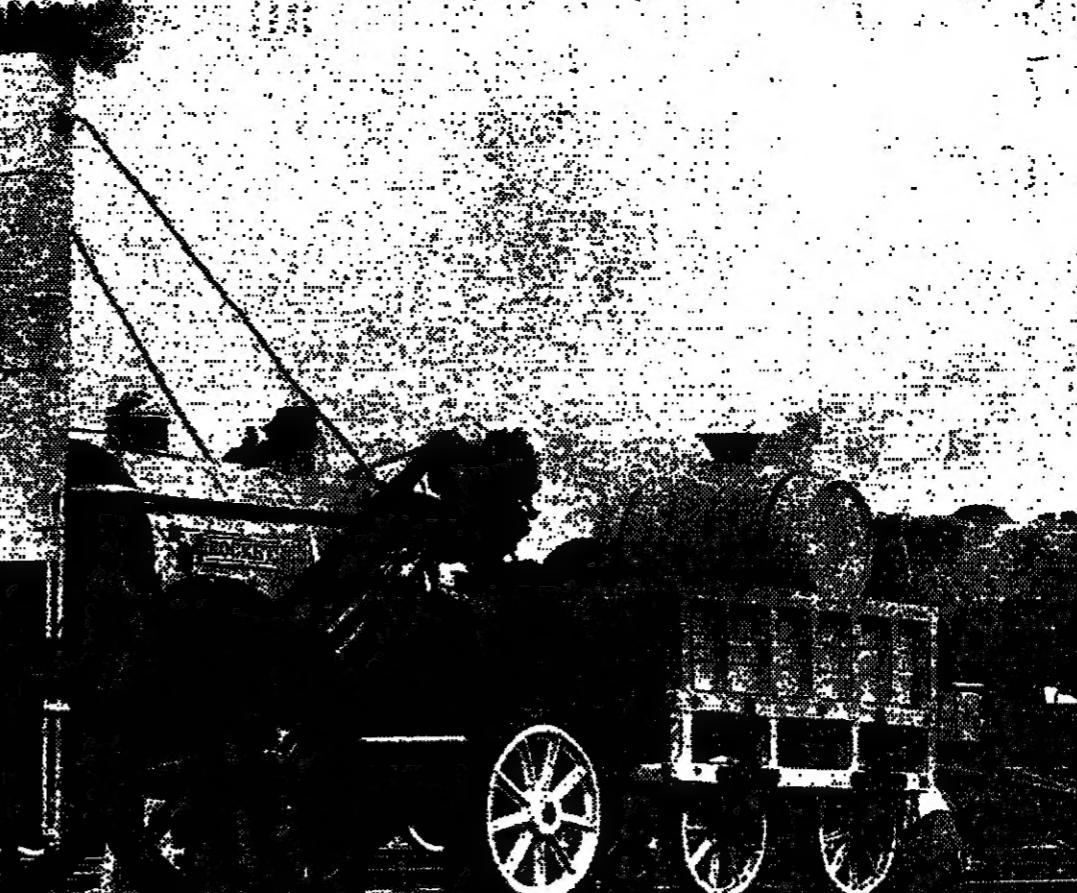
out to carry it. The two floors above recede, notionally as "mansards" but in reality vertical in plane. The buttresses are sufficiently proud of the building so as to obscure the curtain walling when viewed from below the gross Queen Anne Mansions. Within the stone-clad stair towers there are bay windows rising through several storeys.

The architects Chapman Taylor & Partners say that their intention is to make a gesture towards Westminster Abbey. The practice has, in the past, indulged in scenery—as in Rochester Row and in one of the partner's country houses, described as a castle. The question is whether it is successful in this case.

As scenery it is not at all bad, and substantially better than most other post-Georgian buildings in that part of London. But it is disconcerting to see buttresses used in an inverse way: in a church or abbey they recede in towards the building as they rise: here they jut out. The proportions of the entire tower are greater than any other, and the visual effect is therefore over-dominant.

Finally, the lack of inherent logic behind the proportions makes this a less satisfying building than, say, the new Banque Nationale de Paris in King William IV Street, by Fitzroy Robinson & Partners, which used the same technique but did so with more logic and greater thoughtfulness.

There may be quibbles. It is no



A replica of Stephenson's Rocket engine which marred the reenactment of the 1829 Rainhill trials, near St Helens, Lancashire, on Saturday, when it left the rails and had to be transported.

More Ulster women have abortions in England

From Richard Ford.

Belfast

The number of women travelling from Northern Ireland to England for abortions has increased in the early months of this year and shows no sign of dropping.

Figures released by the Ulster Pregnancy Advisory Association, which advises women in the province, where the Abortion Act, 1967, does not apply, show that almost 100 women left to have terminations in each of the first two months of the year.

Those statistics compare with an average over last year of about 70 a month, Mrs Joan Wilson, the director of the association, says.

Overall it is estimated that 2,000 women travelled to English cities last year, mostly to Liverpool, Birmingham and London, for abortions.

The association fears the number of unwanted pregnancies will remain high throughout 1980. "It is awful to think that women who want terminations have to travel to England or resort to back street abortions in Ulster," Mrs Wilson said.

The association is also finding

'No-go' areas round Britain for Nato aircraft

By Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence would not comment last night on a report that the RAF had established wartime "no go" areas for allied aircraft off the British coast because of weaknesses in Nato's identification system (IPF).

The shortcomings of allied IFF electronic systems are well known and were highlighted several years ago when aircraft on a Nato exercise "shot down" two bases lying outside the air space that can be protected by the Bloodhound "umbrella".

The Ministry of Defence also still hopes that the United States will be persuaded to buy the Rapier to protect the seven United States Air Force airfields in Britain.

The state of Britain's air defences was criticized in a recent report by the House of Commons Select Committee on Defence. It is unlikely to be improved substantially, however, until the new Tornado interceptor aircraft is introduced into service in the middle of the decade.

Until then there are evident dangers to allied aircraft straying into the path of the elderly Bloodhound anti-aircraft missiles which helped to defend East Anglian airfields against Youth wounded: A youth in a stolen car was shot and seriously wounded yesterday at a checkpoint manned by the Ulster Defence Regiment in Glen Road, Andersonstown, west Belfast. Another youth escaped.

A scheme to construct mobile radar stations round Britain is being considered by the RAF, according to yesterday's report. The Nimrod airborne early warning aircraft to replace the elderly Shackletons will also come into service soon.

With more societies struggling to keep up their profitability, one dispute that shows signs of blowing up during the congress is over a central executive proposal to increase by 181 per cent subscriptions by retail societies supporting Co-operative Union activities.

Labour whip pleads with Co-op 'to keep links'

From Derek Harris

Douglas

Uneasy relationships between the Co-operative movement and the Labour Party and trade unions were brought into focus here today at meetings on the eve of the Co-operative Congress, the movement's annual parliament.

Mr Edward Graham, Labour and Co-operative MP for Edmonton, and a Labour Party whip, told a rally that it was crucial for the Co-operative movement to maintain its links with the Labour Party even though their relationship had "never been easy".

If the Co-operative movement was to pursue its economic and social aims it could not stand aside from political involvement.

Although the links have become more attenuated in recent years, 17 Co-operative MPs still take the Labour whip. Congress will also be asked today to approve the decision by the Co-operative Union's central executive to increase the movement's annual subscription to the Labour Party by £5,000 to £32,500.

A plea not to "hush the Co-op" on pay differentials was made by Mr Frank Dugdale, chief industrial relations officer to the Co-operative Union, to trade unions acting for the 150,000 employees mainly in Co-operative retail societies.

Mr Dugdale told the Co-operative Employers Association there was unrest among the unions over historic differentials which meant that workers were paid rather more than comparable workers in other retail companies.

WEST EUROPE

Crash of space rocket puts European project in jeopardy

From Ian Murray
Devil's Island
French Guiana, May 25

From first light a sonar equipped launch and helicopter have been out scouring the seas around this old prison island. They have an increasingly urgent task since the thick Amazon mud on the seabed must soon suck down the heavy motors of the crashed Ariane 02 rocket and with them the best early hope of discovering just why last Friday's flight failed so soon after takeoff.

Somewhere in the miles of tapes that recorded the 288 seconds of Ariane 02's flight and splashdown lies the answer to why one engine cut out completely after 63.8 seconds. The task of interpreting the tapes, however, will be much longer and more difficult if the faulty engine is not found.

Speed in identifying what went wrong is crucial for the future of the Ariane programme. The third of the four proving flights is still due for November 8, but it cannot now take place until the cause of Friday's failure is known and corrected. As time goes by confidence in the European launcher's ability to compete seriously with American rocketeers is bound to ebb and put the project in jeopardy.

Within hours of the failure, the two Saudi Arabian representatives were in the Air France office in Kourou trying to book an early flight home. The Senegalese, Congolese and Colombian government observers have stayed on, but voicing some scepticism about the project.

Although at a press conference last night the flight control team discounted any ideas that the failure might have been due to human error, sabotage or the weather, they still could not say what went wrong mechanically.

It is believed the faulty engine lost power briefly a second after takeoff, behaved abnormally again after half a minute and stopped completely after the first full minute. The other three engines did their best to carry on but eventually failed after about 100 seconds, as the first stage began to overheat rapidly and mysteriously.

Italian journalists to strike over jailed colleague

Rome, May 25.—Italian journalists will go on strike tomorrow in protest against an 18-month jail sentence passed on a newspaper reporter for publishing stories based on the alleged secret confession of a former Red Brigades leader.

The National Press Federation issued a statement calling for the walk-out. Journalists have staged several one-day strikes in recent months for higher pay or job benefits, but this is the first in support of press freedom.

The strike call came after the conviction and sentencing yesterday of Signor Fabio Isman, a reporter for the Rome newspaper *Il Messaggero*, on charges of complicity in revealing official secrets. The court also convicted Signor Isman's chief editor, Signor Vittorio Emiliano, of a lesser crime of publishing an improper information about a criminal proceeding and fined him 400,000 lire (about £210).

The statement by the press federation said many Italian journalists had recently faced charges for revealing official secrets, although nobody had been convicted of anything as serious as Signor Isman.

He wrote three reports detailing the alleged confession of Signor Patrizio Peci, chief of the

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Desire to preserve stability unites both states

Afghanistan invasion brings the two Germanies closer together

From Patricia Clough
Berlin, May 25

The division of Germany, as the modern history books say, is an element of insecurity in Europe. Yet, oddly, since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan it has begun to look almost the opposite.

Albeit for widely differing reasons, East and West Germans are united in one heartfelt desire: to prevent international tension upsetting the stability and detente achieved in Europe. The East-West German relationship, although always highly sensitive, is now warmer than at any previous time.

After the invasion of Afghanistan, Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, deemed it prudent to put off their intended official meeting. But they got along this later by having an 80-minute chat at President Tito's funeral in which they agreed they had a key role to play in preserving peace and detente in Europe. They still hope to have their official meeting sometime later this year.

Herr Honecker told his Communist Party central committee in East Berlin last week that the meeting "underlined the responsibility of the two German states for peace in a time when the international situation has become more complicated.

"Europe", he went on,

"must indeed remain a centre of peace".

Herr Honecker went on to say that the attacks by Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the West German Opposition's candidate for Chancellor, against Herr Schmidt's detente policy were "to put it mildly, neither reasonable nor statesmanlike".

The East Germans clearly hope Herr Schmidt and his Social Democrats will be re-elected in the autumn, although any campaign assistance from their side of the Berlin Wall will hardly be welcome.

The East Germans' interest in continued detente is mainly economic. They have been particularly seriously hit by the world economic crisis and are placing their hopes in more trade with the West.

Both East and West Germans know they cannot act as mediators. Each is too tightly bound to its respective big power, the closest and most faithful ally.

They need, particularly, Western technology to produce manufactured goods at lower cost with less labour and lower consumption of raw materials.

Other Western countries are also benefiting from the situation. A visiting party from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was amazed at the warmth of the treatment it was given in East Berlin last week.

East Germany also badly needs the foreign currency from transit fees for the Berlin access routes which it gets from Western visitors and other

Big Lisbon march over censorship allegation

Lisbon, May 25.—Several thousand demonstrators marched through the centre of Lisbon yesterday to protest against alleged government censorship of the state-owned broadcasting network and press.

The demonstration, organized by left-wing trade unions, protested at the suspension last month of four state radio journalists and against what they said was interference by the right-wing Government in a state-owned newspaper group in Lisbon.

The four journalists were suspended at the end of April after signing a statement saying radio news was being censored.

Last week, workers at the state-owned newspaper group which publishes the daily *Diario de Notícias* struck for 24 hours in protest at a government decision increasing the management's power to decide redundancies and introduce changes in the company.

The marchers, including television and shipyard workers, journalists of the Portuguese national news agency and business, filled the Avenida da Liberdade in the centre of Lisbon.

The opposition Socialist Party earlier this week sharply attacked a government control of the media and accused the administration of manipulating the broadcasting network to deflect attention from the country's problems.

It also accused the Government of slandering prominent figures in the 1974 revolution which ended nearly 50 years of right-wing dictatorship in Portugal.

Senhor Carlos Sousa e Brito, Secretary of State for Media Affairs, replied on television accusing the Opposition of exaggeration and distortion.

The court told Iran that it must not attempt to try the hostages in any way: "No member of the United States diplomatic or consular staff may be kept in Iran to be subjected to any form of judicial proceedings or to participate in them as a witness."

The court expressed its disapproval of the American attempt to free the hostages by force. Although the court said that this had not influenced its ruling it added that "an operation undertaken in those circumstances from whatever motive is of a kind calculated to undermine respect for the judicial process" of international relations.

In a unanimous ruling yesterday the 15 judges of the court also ordered Iran to restore the embassy in Tehran to exclusive United States control and to pay compensation, the amount of which is to be determined.

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The final judgment took nearly three hours to read. It bravely confirmed the provisional measures announced by the court on December 15 in which Iran was also ordered to release the hostages immediately.

Iran did not attend any of the sessions of the court. The United States, which put its case on November 29, can now ask the Security Council to implement the court's ruling.

Britons lodge appeal on theft sentences

Madrid, May 25.—Lawyers representing two British men, each sentenced to 28 years' imprisonment in Malaya for burglary in a number of hotels and residences, were working on an appeal this weekend against the sentences.

Mr Kenneth Frederick Stack, aged 42, of London, and Mr Paul Douglas Faulkner, aged 30, of Birmingham, were convicted two months after more than two years in prison awaiting trial.

The strike call came after the conviction and sentencing yesterday of Signor Fabio Isman, a reporter for the Rome newspaper *Il Messaggero*, on charges of revealing official secrets. The court also convicted Signor Isman's chief editor, Signor Vittorio Emiliano, of a lesser crime of publishing an improper information about a criminal proceeding and fined him 400,000 lire (about £210).

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OVERSEAS



Mr Qotbzadeh, the Iranian Foreign Minister (left) meeting Dr Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, Mr Olof Palme of Sweden and Señor Felipe González of Spain in Iran yesterday.

Court tells Iran to free hostages

From Our Correspondent

Amsterdam, May 25

The International Court of Justice in The Hague has ordered Iran to "immediately terminate the unlawful detention" of all the American hostages.

Iran announced the final tally of teams competing. They are not likely to do so before the official announcement at the meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne on Tuesday.

The Soviet Union is still hoping that some teams, especially West Germany, which have decided not to come may yet change their minds. The official announcement at the IOC, as saying that the committee would try to help any team deciding to come after the deadline, and the Moscow organizing committee would raise no obstacles.

Already, however, the Russians have decided the boycott campaign is a flop. Both privately and publicly Soviet officials are delighted that many more major sporting countries will be competing than they feared a few weeks ago.

"One can state quite definitely already that the highly unseemly intrigues around the Olympic organized by some political circles have failed completely, and that they have been unable to bring about a demise of this festival of world sports," a Tass commentator said.

He praised athletes and sporting organizations for refusing to take part in "whipping up feelings of resentment and hostility among people". "Honor of wise men with diplomas" in Washington has already robbed the Olympics of any external propaganda benefits which the authorities were hoping they would bring to the Soviet Union and its system of government. And the sporting competition has been devalued in the eyes of many ordinary

Russia gives British athletes credit for 'breach in Olympic boycott'

From Michael Binyon

Moscow, May 25

Midnight in Moscow last night was the deadline for joining or boycotting the Olympic Games; but the Russians had tried to make them betray the principles of the Olympic movement.

In recognizing the failure of

the boycott, however, the Russians did not experience any feelings of malicious satisfaction.

The commentary added, "The principles of the Olympic movement are not likely to do so before the official announcement at the meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne on Tuesday.

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that some teams, especially West Germany, which have decided not to come may yet change their minds. The official announcement at the IOC, as saying that the committee would try to help any team deciding to come after the deadline, and the Moscow organizing committee would raise no obstacles.

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for others to follow.

The Russians are considerably relieved that Western Europe, on the whole, has not followed the American lead. In Soviet eyes British athletes take much of the credit for being among the first to defy their Government's call, and "forcing a breach in the boycott wall", as a Soviet sports paper recently put it. The British had set an example for others to follow.

The Russians are doubly pleased by the Europeans' decision to come. It was unexpected. Many Soviet officials have been—and still are—unable to understand how athletes can defy their own government's wishes, and have therefore been pessimistic in recent weeks.

Also, the act of defiance in itself is a valuable propaganda weapon which the Russians will use to isolate the Americans.

The absence of the Americans

will be a big blow to the games, as even Soviet officials admit.

The boycott campaign has already robbed the Olympics of any external propaganda benefits which the authorities were hoping they would bring to the Soviet Union and its system of government. And the sporting competition has been devalued in the eyes of many ordinary

for others to follow.

The Russians are considerably relieved that under the present system the head of state's duties are largely symbolic.

Mr Demirel has denied the accusations, saying the amendment he proposed would consist of a single sentence added to the present article on the presidential election. Public polling would be resorted to only in the case of failure by Parliament to elect a head of state after a certain amount of time had elapsed.

Mr Ecevit did say, though, that he would submit Mr Demirel's proposal to the RPPP caucus this week, and withhold his final reply until after debate by his party's MPs.

The talks between Mr Demirel and Mr Erbakan were said to have been more difficult. Mr Erbakan said it would be easier to amend the constitution to read: "The candidate who gets the most votes will be elected" by Parliament. At present an absolute majority of both houses is required.

The combined votes of the two in Parliament would deprive Mr Demirel of an absolute majority, let alone the two-thirds needed to change the constitution.

Mr Ecevit said he and his party had always been against such a change. They regarded

it as the most democratic of methods". Mr Demirel said, "since it is the people who always have the final word, if the door is stuck, what are we to do? Break down the door, or try to find a new key? The latter, of course."

But his hopes were dashed over the weekend after talks with the opposition leader Mr Bülent Ecevit, who heads the Republican People's Party (RPP) and Professor Necmettin Erbakan, of the National Salvation Party.

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SEAS

Years of worst unrest since 1976 after tests in Cape Town

Correspondent
vn, May 25

3,000 coloured youths on the business district of Cape Town yesterday shopping and demonstrating in favour of racial integration. After two hours, of a crowd was dispersed by baton charge. A few people were treated for injuries and 75 were in custody.

Demonstration was one of a series of similar protests by school pupils and in various parts of the insula at the weekend, a total of 105 people arrested. In Cape Town F. Van Zyl Slabbert, the Opposition, urged by the police in dealing with the demonstrators.

height of yesterday's the young people through the streets of singing: "We shall" and other songs and "We want equal

the first such clash central part of the city post-Soweto troubles on Friday Street with shot-commerce in the area was brought to a standstill. Compared with ice action was servers fear that the set for the most outbreak of anti-unrest in the Cape since 1976. Coloured children, who have been cutting classes for

globe pledge to curb zambian rebels

erick Cleary

ason for Robert sudden journey to Friday became apparent. The Prime Minister's President, Senator Mozambique, wants eliminating the anti-forces operating in

Mc Mugabe gave a news conference in which he outlined his determination to assist the Mozambique government against the "counter-revolutionary" forces were an extent on our soil and by bound to get rid of

issidents, known as "Group", have been some years in an to bring down the game of President he forces of the odious Government were to have helped supplies and arms.

He said they would from Zimbabwe and up to the Mozambique care of them on. He added: "Clearances do not mean just and them getting can whilst in a thunderous and way."

ne Minister stated Africa may be the rebels, he also confirmed at conference that to be given priority in the civil service in senior posts. The dismissed, civil which employs about 10,000 people, is to be restricted to blacks, though they might have more than whites.

Mr James Neill, the Irish-born Director-General, remains in charge as do two whites responsible for finance and technical services. But the deputy director-general, controller of programmes, head of news and current affairs and the director of personnel and administration are all blacks, most with overseas training.

The state-controlled radio and television network is to be controlled and administered with immediate effect by a seven-man board of management comprising four blacks and three whites.

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"Newsmaker" award: Mr Mugabe has accepted an award as "newsmaker of the year" by the South African Society of Journalists, the trade union of white journalists on English-language newspaper (Ray Kennedy writes from Johannesburg).

He was speaking directive had been President. "Globally breaks the gloom on the civil rights are to be at all levels, but the most important would be to replace all whites, blacks were in essence ended by a team of civil servants sent by the Government. Mr. Mugabe, compensation for might suffer under him would be the British Government.

st Ushewokunze, the

Starvation threatens millions in Zimbabwe

By John Witherow

At least three million people face starvation in Zimbabwe during the next year because of the devastation caused by the seven-year guerrilla war, according to the relief organization Christian Aid.

Most of those affected live in rural areas bordering Mozambique and Zambia. These are the areas used by black nationalist guerrillas as bases for raids into Rhodesia.

The war, in which an estimated 20,000 died, led to the destruction of crops and livestock and the migration of about a million people to towns and cities.

Two journalists who recently visited Zimbabwe for Christian Aid quoted a relief officer as saying that four out of five people in rural areas would be starving by autumn. About 80 per cent of the country's estimated population of six million live outside towns.

An eye-witness said that one slightly-built girl lay crumpled in a heap while police hit her. An angry woman, helping the girl to her feet, railed at the police and called them: "White pigs".

The demonstrations appear to have been intended to cripple the highly profitable Saturday morning trading at privately-owned supermarkets.

Demonstrators said they were demonstrating about the threatened expulsion of Coloured children from schools tomorrow and also wanted to express solidarity with the students of the Fort Hare University, which the authorities have closed down.

Britain has pledged £75m in aid over the next three years for reconstruction, but Dr Slack said this could not be used for emergency relief and was insufficient to avert a tragedy.

Kate Phillips, the editor of Christian Aid News, and Alf McCrea of the Belfast Telegraph, have recently returned from Zimbabwe.

They said that in some rural regions they found people who had not eaten for two or three days and many who were forced to eat wild berries and roots. One village 200 people had died from starvation since July and a mission priest in another area was providing food for almost 1,000 families.

In many districts crops have not been planted for two years because of drought and the disruption caused by war.

The journalists quoted Zimbabwe's Minister of Information and Tourism as saying that for six months after August there would be no more food available until the next harvest.

Malaria, typhoid, hepatitis, malnutrition and anthrax are widespread in rural areas and the position has been made worse by the closure of half the country's clinics and hospitals because of the war.

Christian Aid said it had given £170,000 since January but emphasized that tens of millions were needed to prevent a tragedy before Zimbabwe's official said: "If this continues we risk losing the next harvest as we did the last."

Some aid agencies wish to see border aid distribution stopped



The Queen chatting with schoolchildren near Canberra yesterday after beginning her Australian tour with a service at the chapel of the Royal Military College, Duntroon.

Kampuchea needs rice seed to avert famine

From Neil Kelly

Bangkok, May 25

Kampuchea, where the first heavy rains of the wet season have already fallen, is not winning the battle to plant an adequate rice crop to feed its population next year, according to international aid officials.

Although the International Committee of the Red Cross still hopes to deliver 50,000 tons of rice seed by the end of July, disturbing reports from inside Kampuchea that seed and other necessities are not reaching the farmers appear to dim prospects of a good harvest.

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for the next few months so that it will not impede rice planting.

That question is expected to be discussed during a meeting to aid for Kampuchea which opens in Geneva tomorrow.

The main task of the conference as seen from this part of the world is to prevent a renewal of the famine which caused death and deprivation.

Since then the international aid effort has been largely a success story. There is general agreement among independent visitors to Kampuchea that starvation and malnutrition have disappeared from most areas.

Most of the refugees inside Thailand and on the border are now in reasonably good physical condition.

Food and medical aid have also strengthened the guerrilla forces of the deposed Khmer Rouge government, who are now expected to increase their attacks on Vietnamese-controlled areas during the wet season.

Whether the next harvest is good or bad, Kampuchea needs at least 300,000 tons of food aid between now and harvest time at the end of the year, according to expert estimates.

They are carrying instead of cultivating a Battambang official said. "If this continues we risk losing the next harvest as we did the last."

Some aid agencies wish to see border aid distribution stopped

Great Wall of China used to make pigsties

Peking, May 25

The Great Wall of China, a stupendous ancient engineering feat, is not standing up well against modern farmers needing stones to build pig pens.

The Peking Daily reported today that of the 120 miles of Great Wall that run close to Peking, more than 30 miles had already been wrecked.

The people who take the stones use official communists slogans to justify their action, such as "Obtain materials locally" and "Use the past to serve the present".

Many eagles were carved as patriotic decorations in the nineteenth century. The \$27,000 paid for a nineteenth-century green whisky flask with moulded decoration of the American eagle, matched the previous record for American glass.

A Chippendale-style carved mahogany clock, of around 1770 by William Fins of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, established a price record for a shawl clock at \$36,000, about twice what was expected. A floral rug, a product of popular cottage industry in New England late last century, brought a record price for an American hooked rug at \$12,000.

A Chinese apple tray, gaily painted in Scandinavian tradition, that was brought to Pennsylvania by immigrant craftsme, fetched \$3,700. It dates from the nineteenth century and achieved one of the two highest prices on record for American clover.

The wall is being repaired by a team of experts from the Chinese Archaeological Institute.

Some wiped away tears as they surged forward at the end of the Mass, mobbing the participating bishops.

"It's wonderful to see so many bishops here," one elderly woman said. "For so many years we were not allowed to worship. Now we have freedom of religion again."

In the past year churches, many of which were vandalized, are being repaired by a team of experts from the Chinese Archaeological Institute.

Some wiped away tears as they surged forward at the end of the Mass, mobbing the participating bishops.

Destruction was even being carried out by Communist Party officials and organized groups using bulldozers, tractors and lorries, the paper said. The stones were being used for pig pens and houses.

The paper said work to preserve China's cultural relics had been set back by the Communist Party radicals.

It is a two-way process, said Mr Macauca, who was elected to his post two years ago.

In Mozambique 90 per cent of the 12 million inhabitants live in the countryside, most of them as subsistence farmers. At its third party congress, in 1977, Frelimo said agriculture should provide the base for development and that emphasis should be laid on establishing state farms and communal villages.

Elections are now taking place for assemblies at local and district level. Mr Sitor's performance during the past two years is being scrutinized by the local people. Although there is only one party in

Mozambique, the elections are often lively. Candidates have to appear before voters, often to have their public and private lives analysed in embarrassing detail.

There are more than 22,000 elected deputies, sitting in about 900 local assemblies. They form the basis of what Frelimo calls its system of "participatory democracy".

"These assemblies are the real grass roots of people's power", Mr Macauca said.

They are the instruments through which the people themselves can exercise their power."

It is widely expected that many of the deputies who were elected during the country's first elections in 1977 may be defeated this time. The party, taking its cue from President Samora Machel, has started an unprecedented campaign of self-criticism and self-analysis.

Ordinary people are being encouraged to criticize inefficiency, corruption and excessive bureaucracy. There are signs that they will use the present elections to do just that.

Another important figure in the Third of February village is Mr. Jose Sitor, who is head of the knitting cooperative and a member of the local people's assembly. There are assemblies at each level of government.

Electoral processes are taking place for assemblies at local and district level. Mr Sitor's performance during the past two years is being scrutinized by the local people. Although there is only one party in

Plan to put Gandhi son in party post denied

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, May 25

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, has denied that she proposes to step down as president of the Congress Party to make way for Mr Sanjay Gandhi, her younger son, if the party wins this week's assembly elections in nine states.

"I mean to continue as Congress president for some time to come," she told *New Delhi*, a monthly magazine, in an interview. Mrs Gandhi, who is 52, also denied that she had plans to make her son Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, India's most important political state. "Rubbish," she replied when questioned by the magazine. "He's not going to go anywhere."

Campaigning ends tomorrow in six of the biggest states in preparation for the first day of voting on Wednesday. The second day of polling there, and in the three remaining smaller states, will be next Sunday.

The precise political destination of the thrusting and ambitious Mr Sanjay Gandhi who has played an important part in the selection of party candidates and in campaigning in certain states, has been a target for opposition attacks.

A frustrated attempt by the Opposition to raise this issue on television led this weekend to a protest to President Sanjiva Reddy, alleging that the network had succeeded in pressuring "at the behest and/or on the behalf of" Gandhi.

In a letter to President Reddy, Mr Bhupesh Gupta, parliamentary leader of the Communist Party of India, claimed that one of Mrs Gandhi's Cabinet ministers had even approached the Opposition

to get them to agree to keep mention of Mr Sanjay Gandhi out of election television broadcasts.

The Communist Party, formerly among Mrs Gandhi's most faithful allies until it broke with her in the aftermath of the emergency, now moves uneasily among the various opposition groups.

Mr Gupta said that in a desire to please Mr Gandhi, the state television network had gone beyond the rules for party election broadcast laid down by the Chief Election Commissioner.

Earlier this month Mr Yogenra Sharma, the Communist Party leader, who was to have appeared on television, told reporters that television executives were aghast when they first read the prepared text of his party's broadcast.

Mr Gupta, who said the Communist Party had decided to abandon the entire programme in view of the Government's refusal to heed the election commissioner's ruling, urged President Reddy to act so that there should not be a repetition of such narrow partisan scandals.

China talks: India is ready to discuss the resumption of normal relations with China without pre-conditions, Mrs Gandhi said today.

She confirmed in an interview with *New Delhi Fortnightly* that the Chinese presence in 14,000 square miles of disputed territory to negotiations and the border question could be discussed at a later stage. Reuter.

Charges dropped: A Delhi court yesterday dropped court proceedings against Mrs Gandhi for alleged illegal detention of eight people during her 1975 emergency rule. Reuter.

Uganda alert for return of Dr Obote

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, May 25

Elaborate preparations are being made in Western Uganda for the return there on Tuesday of Dr Milton Obote, who has not been in the country since being overthrown by Idi Amin in 1971.

Dr Obote, who has been in exile in Tanzania, is expected to cross the border west of Lake Victoria in order to attend a rally of his Uganda People's Congress in Bushenyi district, near Mbarara.

Large crowds are expected, and security forces in the area have been alerted in case he is attacked by some of his many opponents in Uganda.

Another former Ugandan president, Mr Yusufu Lule, who was ousted last June after 68 days in office, today urged all parties to come together to respond to a recent call by the Kenyan Government for a round-table conference to try to solve Uganda's leadership problems.

Mr Lule, who is now in Nairobi, is the Democratic Party's prospective candidate for the presidential elections which are due to take place simultaneously with the parliamentary elections later this year.

The Kenyan Government has expressed concern at the recent military-backed takeover in Uganda and the unsettling of President Obote. Its call for a conference was clearly directed mainly at Tanzania, whose support for Dr Obote was one of the main factors in the ousting of President Binaise and the rise of a regime which is dominated by a pro-Obote group.

A conference delegation from the National Military Council which seized power in the former Dutch colony in South America, has alleged that Mr Kasavubu was involved in an abortive coup which was overthrown by a military coup in February.

A three-man delegation from the National Military Council will arrive in the Netherlands on Friday for an unofficial visit to study the circumstances under which Surinamese live in the Netherlands and the possibility of repatriating them.

He first considered conscientious objection when his army unit was put on stand-by during the Soweto riots of 1976. But it was not until December 1977 that he was actually called up for war duty in Namibia. When he refused to serve, he was tried and given a three-month suspended sentence.

In July 1979, Peter Moll was again called up; again he refused. This time he escaped with a light £3 fine, possibly because his cause had been taken up by academics church leaders and students who were campaigning for an alternative national service scheme for conscientious objectors.

Last November, however

The vital interrogation question: just how voluntary is a voluntary confession?

Hundreds of self-incriminating statements and confessions are obtained every year by the police in Britain, and there is no longer room for doubt that there are simple methods available, whose efficiency has been confirmed repeatedly by modern physiological researches on brain function, which can make practically all of us confess to real and sometimes to imaginary crimes when subjected to police interrogation; although the law of England has always most strongly insisted that no person must ever be forced to bring about his own conviction in this way.

Even the most intelligent people can be persuaded to make such "voluntary" confessions, which they must know intellectually at the time will certainly lead to direct penalties. The same basic techniques learned by trial and error, are being employed in most countries today, and not only in those dictatorships where the abuse of psychiatric methods is widespread and documented. The use of physical violence is and always has been unnecessary. Simple methods exist whereby such confession may generally be elicited without in any way having to resort to assault, threats or torture, or even violating the rigid ethical codes of police conduct.

Society should be aware of the possible implications if the law is changed—as suggested—to enable police to hold suspects longer than at present without bringing charges. There is considerable scientific medical evidence on how "voluntary" confessions and statements can be obtained. Much of the physiological research, which has thrown so much light on these matters, stems from Pavlov's work in Russia, and he has helped to explain why certain methods are more effective than others. These methods can be perfected to produce the desired result, namely, an "apparently" "voluntary" confession, which is absolutely the opposite in medical and physiological fact.

One of the commonest findings in suspects who have been persuaded to make such confessions is that, immediately before and afterwards, when brain function is back to normal, they have been most reluctant to confess anything at all. And then they have often been only too anxious to take back anything they may have been made to say or sign as a result of their police interrogation. Then, of course, it is too late.

Pavlov did most of his early research work on animals, and only in later life went on to show the application of his basic physiological experiments and findings to man himself, a common pattern of progress in medical research. Before and since his death his main findings have not only been repeatedly confirmed but also found generally applicable in human behaviour. These are no vague psychological theories but are based on actual physiological and medical experiments on brain and nervous function which have been repeatedly checked and found valid for humans as well as animals, not only in Russia but in laboratories all over the world.

Pavlov spent a great deal of time trying to find the best means of disrupting physiologically the brain and nervous system of his animals and, creating in them what he termed an "experimental neurosis". He then observed and tested in detail their subsequent behaviour. He also discovered a whole variety of ways in which the nervous system of his animals could be "got at", broken down and put into a state of temporary but mostly reversible dysfunction. He carefully examined and recorded, for instance, what happens when the brain, for the time being, is made to function abnormally because of severe psychological stresses and conflicts being imposed upon it.

Pavlov reported findings which are quite fascinating when related to current police practices in the eliciting of incriminating statements and confessions. To start the whole process off, he found it necessary to get the dog's undivided and anxious attention to what was being done to it. If, for instance, alternating or confusing food signals were being sent to bring about its breakdown, he found that the animal had to be taken in the experimental room, very hungry indeed, and therefore only too eager to cooperate and to analyse all the food signals being given to it, hoping that this would lead to relief of its hunger.

The first finding to stress is that, if the animal could not be taken to the experimental stand hungry and anxious, for food, these experiments were generally without effect. The suspect in the police station, like the dog in the laboratory, who refuses to become emotionally aroused and anxious, or to start to feel guilty, or who refuses to try to "help" the police by answering all their questions, cannot be "got at" by these methods. Somehow or other he must first be put into a sufficiently anxious and suggestible state so that he will want to cooperate in the methods used for his undoing.

The very fact of being asked to go to a police station, or being questioned by the police, makes the average citizen who may have committed his first serious or petty offence generally feel very anxious or guilty straight away. Also, as supposedly good citizens, we have all been taught that we must try to cooperate and help the police in every way, even if this inadvertently leads to our personal undoing. Many do not know their rights under the law.

Pavlov also found that besides creating anxiety, it was also important to try to prolong a state of artificially induced tension to the point where the brain starts to become fatigued, disorganized and what he called "transmarginally

inhibited". Then normal behaviour and judgment becomes disturbed. If the arousal and maintenance of anxiety is not sufficient to achieve this by itself, then it is necessary to bombard the brain with a variety of changing stimuli and a random switching of "conditioning" signals.

Thus, the hungry, anxious animal would be given a series of confusing or alternating signals by the experimenter; and the more the dog tried to sort out and make sense of these quite senseless signals the more confused and disturbed it would become; and the more successfully it was being "softened" up and hastened towards the final stage of breakdown and the desired state of brain "transmarginality" inhibition.

Those with a knowledge of police methods of interrogation must also know the devastating effects on an anxious or guilty suspect of those techniques in which conditioning signals are constantly switched. At one time the examiner may seem to be on friendly terms with the suspect, offering him cigarettes and cups of tea, and things seem to be going well. Then there is a sudden switch, and the interrogator switches to hints and even to direct statements about all the things the police already know about the suspect's previous record, or his connexions with the crime under investigation.

The interrogator can also suggest the possible misunderstandings and other consequences that can arise in court later if the suspect continues to refuse to cooperate in making a detailed statement about what he knows of the crime, although, of course, he is not bound in law to do so.

Not only may the interrogator change his attitude unpredictably from one minute to the next, but a series of policemen may be allowed to talk to a suspect one after the other. This means that the suspect is psychologically attacked by a whole variety of different approaches and by deliberately varied sorts of questioning. The technique becomes more effective because the nervous system is at the same time burdened with the additional strain of trying to sort out the meaning of these frequent changes of police attitude, and the suspect is kept anxiously wondering about the hints that much is already known about him, and how much of this is serious or just bluff.

Pavlov also showed that the nervous system of animals—and this is also true of man—cannot long stand an attempted inhibition of anxiety, especially when the anxiety is constantly re-aroused and allowed to subside temporarily. To break down some of his dogs, Pavlov kept them isolated in their cages and brought them back repeatedly to the experimental stand for further stressful experiments.

The value is well known, when trying to obtain "voluntary" confessions, of the long periods in which a suspect may be sent back to sit alone in a prison cell and then brought back time and again for renewed questioning. He may even be sent home, still obviously being watched, and then called back repeatedly for further interrogation. Thus, he is kept in a constantly fluctuating and anxious state about what is going to happen next.

Another way of prolonging a suspect's attempts to inhibit repeatedly aroused anxiety is to ask a series of anxiety-laden questions, then wait seconds or minutes if necessary before one says anything else—during long silences the suspect may become more and more anxious, wondering just what to say in reply. An almost hypnotic trance state can be induced in an anxious and frightened suspect by this method once the interrogator has started to dominate the proceedings.

The importance of repeated arousal of anxiety and the prolonging of tension to this whole process is also shown by the fact that, if it cannot be brought about by any other way, past behaviour and habits must be used to achieve success. A suspect's past record is often brought up, during interrogation or by the policeman, in an apparently friendly manner, starts to discuss in great detail a suspect's past life, rather than his supposed connection with a present crime. Often something can be found out which can be used later to stir anxiety and guilt and help to get the whole breakdown and confession process started.

A good method, for instance, is to try to elicit some past sexual misdemeanour or the presence of sexual perversion. The Inquisitors of old and the Russian and Chinese police, have all found that the obtaining of full details of a suspect's past behaviour and attitudes can be used as an important lever in bringing about the desired confession of a more recent event.

If all these methods fail, it has been found that states of physical debilitation, added to the mental stresses being imposed, can produce breakdown in brain function of very tough resistant subjects. One often reads of suspects "helping" the police for 24 to 36 hours on end, in which time they may get very little continuous sleep, may be subjected to repeated periods of interrogation, alternating with periods of anxious isolation in a police cell, the food and sleep allowed them being quite inadequate in such stressful circumstances. These all amount to added physiological means of bringing about breakdown of brain resistance.

One of the most important aspects of abnormal brain activity is a greatly increased state of suggestibility. A suspect under police interrogation can be persuaded to say and do things which he would never contemplate doing when his brain is functioning normally. He may easily be persuaded to confess, when he has refused to do so before. The police are forbidden to make

Among the subjects under study by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure are methods of interrogation by the police. In this article Dr William Sargent shows how suspects can be persuaded to confess to crimes they may not have committed. The commission is due to report at the end of this year.



Illustration by Peter Tiff

any promise of a remission of sentence because of a confession, but they are allowed to encourage the suspect to "come clean", to make peace with God and his own conscience, to accept any court punishment given and then make a fresh start.

What may seem to be very much a boy scout appeal to a person in a normal frame of mind may often be accepted avidly and acted on by the most unlikely people once a sufficiently strong state of suggestibility has been induced, although it would have been entirely without effect before and after the stresses of interrogation are over.

An "equivalent" phase of brain activity also happens under such stresses, in which all further strong or weak stimuli applied to the nervous system now produce only the same amount of response. A person in this state, for instance, experiences the same emotions when given £5,000 or 5p. It is dangerous for the suspect if he is persuaded, while in such an equivalent state of brain activity, to sign a confession which, though he may still be in his conviction, now only produces in him the same emotional response as if being threatened with a £1 fine.

An even more dangerous phase can also supervene, the "paradoxical" phase of brain activity, when strong stimuli, such as the threat of a long prison sentence, produce a lesser emotional response than a smaller stimulus, such as being threatened with the public exposure of some sexual peccadillo. This happens because strong stimuli tend to the nervous system now only increase further the "transmarginal" inhibition as compared with small stimuli, and so judgement and behaviour inevitably become more and more disturbed and distorted.

Finally the last phase is reached when an increasing amount of inhibition supervenes and the brain switches over into the "ultra-paradoxical" phase of brain activity. Here previous positive conditioned patterns become negative and negative patterns become positive. This results in the extraordinary state of affairs, so constantly reported by those who have experienced or carried out such police interrogations, when the suspect starts to become pathologically friendly with the interrogator minutes, hours, or even a day or two previously.

Police methods used in Britain lead to false confessions on any scale? There appear to have been a number of instances in recent years, and they are bound to occur from time to time among the many more genuinely guilty brought to confession by the same methods. In cases of murder, however, it is rarely possible to obtain a detailed report later of how such confessions are obtained. In the past, the accused was quickly hanged; today he spends so many years in prison or Broadmoor that when he comes out the last thing he wants is to talk about his experiences or how a confession was obtained.

During long hours of interrog-

ation much time was spent continually questioning Gordon about his past life rather than his connection with the crime. At the first interview Capstick "asked me if I led a normal sex life, if I ever masturbated, if I ever had intercourse with women, if I ever went with women who had a bad reputation . . . Gordon writes in his account that his answers to all such questions were at first not altogether truthful because he had no intention of revealing everything about his sex life. This was because there had been one or two homosexual incidents about which he felt ashamed.

However, as the police later pestered him about his sex life, and he started to lose his normal judgment and mental balance, he finally confessed to homosexual incidents in the past, hoping, as he said, that he would then be left in peace. But this only added fuel to the fire. He describes himself in true Pavlovian paradoxical manner, being much more worried that his parents might learn about the homosexual incidents from the police than anything else including his later confession to murder!

After a first interview with Capstick on December 9, 1952, there was a three-week interval until the intensive interrogation started again on January 13, 1953. First, there was a three-hour interrogation about his general movements on the day of the crime; and questions were also introduced about his previous sex life and habits. The next day, between 9 am and 7.45 pm, he was interrogated for a further four and half hours, interspersed with intervals of being left alone for short periods. This led to the breakdown of his ability of being with his friend on the night of the murder.

In Gordon's words: "This was the most terrible experience I have ever been through, and I never want to undergo it again at any time. If there are any fires in hell I would gladly walk through them all rather than go through those awful three hours again. To this day I can hardly bear to be reminded of it; any shouting upsets me profoundly, because it reminds me of those few hours . . . Half a dozen questions were thrown at me in quick succession."

We see a typical Pavlovian switching of the signals, for Gordon says:

"Eventually, when I was about all in, Capstick said: 'We'll need some rest, and so does Ian. He was very nice and friendly when he said that, and I was glad to get away, because I could not have stood much more of it'.

The following day, however,

Gordon had to return for another nine hours of almost continuous interrogation. Even at the start of the nine hours, Gordon writes, "I was just saying anything and everything they wanted me to, because I could not think coherently. My mind seemed all muddled up and confused and a complete blank . . . as a result of the terrific pounding my mind had taken the previous day, especially between 4.45 and 7.30, I was not in a fit condition for anything. I felt completely all in, and had no energy for anything. I did my best to stick it out that day in the hope that they would leave me alone, but was not successful. It was just too much for me. I was physically and mentally exhausted. I had come to the end of my tether".

Capstick is then reported by Gordon as saying, "Gordon, boy, you're very sick and need medical help. You need a doctor, and if you confess to this murder we will let you go home and consult a doctor.

"We know it's not your fault that this happened to you. You did not do these things. You did not kill your mother, and were not responsible for your actions."

Gordon goes on: "I asked if I did not confess, would my past life come out, and he said: 'Undoubtedly, and when I asked him if the shock of hearing about my past life would kill my mother, Capstick replied in a firm voice: 'Most probably'. This stunned me and shook me a great deal, because I would have done anything to prevent my mother, and of course my father, knowing about my past life. I felt I had let them down badly over it, I really did believe that the shock would have killed my mother. I was quite prepared in that time that he might have committed it during a blackout."

Nevertheless, at the time of writing his detailed 30-page account of the confession, he was again certain that he had never committed the crime. Everybody who knew him before the crime, and also those who had him under constant and detailed observation in the mental hospital afterwards, were all convinced that it was very unlikely that he was the murderer. Through all his trial he was paradoxically, found to be legally insane, every expert seeing him since his trial perfectly sane.

Probably because of official doubts about the whole matter he has eventually been released after spending only seven years in the mental hospital—for much of that time he was allowed out during the day on full parole—and has been given permission to have his account of his experiences reported.

In reading the account, it is difficult to believe that he knew anything about Pavlov's experiments or, apart from his personal experiences of repeated police interrogations, he knew very much about the detailed methods that are used or of their effect on the nervous system. But it is quite fascinating to see him describing these techniques.

Ian Gordon was serving in the RAF when Patricia Curran, daughter of a Northern Ireland High Court judge and the sister of one of Gordon's acquaintances, was found violently stabbed to death near her home. When the police took statements about the movements of everybody at the RAF camp nearby, an RAF friend suggested that Gordon should say he was with him that night. Gordon insists this was entirely his friend's idea and that he was unhappy about it, but that two or three others standing by told him it was all right to do so. He finally agreed.

Certainly this initial false statement about his whereabouts on the night in question led to tragic consequences later on. For this alibi was broken and led to Gordon, as an acquaintance of the Currancs, being repeatedly interrogated by the late Detective Superintendent Capstick from Scotland Yard—who had been called in by the Northern Ireland police—about what he had actually been doing.

During long hours of interrog-

ations. The feeling of druggedness, of being doped, and of dropping off to sleep in an anxiety-provoking and desperate situation is a very example of the occurrence of inhibitory state of abnormal function under prolonged. And Superintendent Capstick naturally took full advantage of this occurrence, for suggestibility is greatly increased at this stage. Gordon continues: "I kept denying the crime as he tried to go over my move that night . . . This went on. Capstick had suggested what supposed to have taken place. I met Miss Curran, covering meeting, killing and return the camp, washing the blood etc. To all Capstick said 'I'm probably'."

"I just repeated his question of fact . . . he asked me to write it out for him or whether he would write it. I agreed. So he just wrote a few words put into my mouth while I was writing them down. He seemed to remember, but I am sure, writing something myself. I wrote his words, and he put in effect, he continued, to give just one instance typical of the whole story when he said, 'Would you escort her home?' and I 'Probably', that went down offered to escort her home'. In it was it was Capstick's first to last, and I contributed to it all. It was his work!"

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David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent, reviews foreign policy

The sweet and sour style works well for Britain

Right or wrong, Britain is running a strong foreign policy these days. It may have its mix-ups, as when the Government had to change the date of sanctions against Iran. But presumably that will be seen as a parliamentary issue.

Overall, there can be little doubt that the combined efforts of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary—for it is a double act—have produced a new sense of purpose in foreign policy. Which is not to say, of course, that it is always successful.

Contrast France, where that endemic inclination to seek pomp and glory for their own sake gives an impression of weakness. The trip by the French President to visit Mr Brezhnev in Warsaw, well-meaning as it might have been, smacked of opportunism. By contrast, again, West German policy under Chancellor Schmidt suffers, perhaps from the reverse characteristic, of being too restrained.

British strength, it may be noted immediately, is not based on real power—how could it be?—in the old-fashioned sense. It is a blend of confidence and personality, with a dash of bluff. As was seen when Lord Carrington went on his tour of south-west Asia earlier this year, Britain cannot dispose of men, materials or money to carry influence. The performance, designed to rally friends and allies in time of trouble, demonstrated common sense in the common interest.

British foreign policy has had one tangible success in the past year which has greatly strengthened foreign policy as a whole. Bringing Zimbabwe to independence, leaving aside the intrinsic importance of the event for southern Africa, has made British views on other issues listened to with new respect. In the United Nations, for example, where British policy on Rhodesia was so bitterly criticized, diplomats now ask British representatives: "When are you going to deal with Cyprus? When are you going to settle Namibia?"

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Lord Carrington: where next?

Mugabe and his friends did not like it if they were going to have to jump it, because the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary had the will and the capacity to wind it up.

What is fascinating about the Carrington-Thatcher partnership is that the personalities are so different. Their approach, perhaps quite fortuitously, seems based on the classic negotiating technique of sweet and sour—one partner comes on very strong, staking out a position, and the other tries to smooth things down. Those sitting on the other side of the table have to make the best of it.

Thus on Rhodesia, it was Mrs Thatcher, while on a tour of Australia, who spoke her mind about letting sanctions lapse, implying that Britain might go it alone in recognizing the internal regime.

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Commonwealth minds wonderfully. By the time of the Lucas heads of government conference, Lord Carrington had pulled back and in the general sense of relief and calm the constitutional conference was born. It was his policy and her triumph.

The strength and weakness of this brand of leadership has been shown in the move to boycott the Olympic Games. Again Mrs Thatcher had no hesitation. So seized was she with the merit of the case that she let fly her advice to the British Olympic Association, taking the Foreign Office by surprise, ahead of her own time-table.

This did not matter, but what was serious, and must be accounted a failure of persuasion, was the rather heavy way that the Government then acted to bring the sportsmen to heel, banning civil service leave and so on.

Certainly Herr Schmidt showed a defter touch. The West German Government took the view that while the decision was up to the athletes, it could not advise taking part unless the Russians took action to create the right conditions. The impression was given that the onus for change was on the Soviet side. Much effort was spent in talking to the athletes. And so the Chancellor's speech was that in the end his sportsmen voted, by a decisive margin, not to go to Moscow.

The French Government has sounded wobbly and loquacious by various authorities that the French team would take part in the Olympics may still be undercut. But perhaps the EEC budget dispute best illustrates the way foreign policy works in direction between London, Paris and Bonn. Everyone knows by now that Mrs Thatcher took a strong line and spoke out, so it was said, too sharply on the issue. This was entirely in character, as was Lord Carrington's own contribution, which was to play down the affair as a "family squabble". Their sweet and sour approach looks like delivering the goods, despite recent friction.

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and Germany. Herr Schmidt, so sensitive about the Olympics, simply would not or could not see months ago that the row that was coming had to be settled. For him the British must work harder and stop griping—view which, admittedly, does command itself very strongly. The weakness of German policy in the Community is that Bonn has not been ready to take a lead without the French signalling the way first.

And in this case the French far off centre. M Giscard d'Estaing for a long time took a steaming view of it all, as if such sordid issues were best kept below stairs. Why did he suddenly change his mind? The president of the EEC Council of Ministers, Signor Cossiga, went to Paris and returned via London with an offer to limit the British contribution to the budget—as distinct from increasing the British return from the budget.

And this was in the sacred scroll of the Treaty of Rome, it was hard to see where. The obvious answer was that France saw an overriding advantage in gaining British approval of the new farm prices. (Though having granted an exception to the system, it was surely terribly short-sighted and time-wasting to limit it to one year only.) Mrs Thatcher is not afraid of rows in the Community, though it is hard to believe France or Germany or anyone else wants this one to come up every year, like a hasty perennial.

Where will Lord Carrington and Mrs Thatcher next turn their attention? The trouble with foreign policy these days is that its exponents cannot pick and choose. Events impose their own logic. Iran, Afghanistan are all inter-related, giving a new sense of linkage to foreign policy. So while Afghanistan is the fundamental problem, Iran is seen as more immediate because of its significance for our major ally, while the Arab-Israel dispute looks most risky in getting out of hand. British diplomacy, however its style may be changing, is becoming very active.

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The Queen Mother in blue as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports



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28 until Thursday June 19. The Queen Mother sat for the artist, Mr Bernard Hailstone, two weeks ago in the brilliant blue dress, with matching ostrich feather hat, in which she was inaugurated at Dover last year as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Mr Hailstone explains that this is a study for what might be a pair of portraits of the Queen Mother and of Sir Winston Churchill, to be hung in the Maison Dieu Hall, Dover. During the sitting, the artist faced the snarling criticism of one of the Queen Mother's corgis, which he had tried to stroke. The Queen Mother assured him that he would not be bitten and that the dog simply didn't like being touched.

More passion over the play

Oberammergau Passion Play, that occasional religion and tourist bonanza in the foothills of the Bavarian Alps, arousing passions of a very different kind this year. It has been hoped that argument over the script would have been forgotten by the six public performances beg today, but it has become apparent since the final dress rehearsal last week that the row could even end in court.

Such a move would again split the village of Oberammergau, which is still shocked by a year-long battle over the play's alleged anti-Semitism, as well as a previous court case intended to challenge "its domination" in the production and casting.

The man in the middle, any such split would be director, Hans Maier, best the mammoth task of staging the five-hour play, with cast of 800 and as many stage helpers, during its performances this summer. Herr Maier chaired a special committee which vetted a script written by a prize Father Alois Daisenberger, 1861.

In its original form, the script reflected many 19th-century religious prejudices. Herr Maier's committee was particularly concerned with references to the Jews as "murdering race" and "protests by the American Jewish Committee that the play as a whole "could not help" contribute to the misundstanding of Jews and Judaism.

The process was backed by churchmen of all denominations and by historians who said the script was inaccurate. This was a strong move to abandon Daisenberger's script when Hitler, after seeing the pits centenary performance in 1934, described as "thorough sound" on the Jewish question—and return to the original 17th-century script which is in verse.

But after an election has been fought on the issue, a special performance of the original play had been put in the village, the 5,000 villagers voted in a referendum to keep the Daisenberger script but make any necessary amendments. Critics of this decision claimed afterwards that the voting was influenced by showing of "Holocaust on German television.

Herr Maier and his committee, which included Fr Gregor, a Benedictine monk from the nearby Ettal monastery, made cuts of up to an hour in the Daisenberger script.

The play's prologue now concludes a "prologue to the spectators as "brothers sisters from the face of which our Saviour came", an emphasis is put on the Jewish background of Jesus and Christian religion.

Most villagers back change. And they are likely to be supported by a majority of the 365,000 visitors (40,000 them British) who will see Passion Play between now and September.

But there is still a sizeable faction opposed to any change. They argue that, as the survivor of the medieval tradition of mystery plays, and with its roots in Oberammergau escape from the Black Death in 1634, the Passion Play should be left alone.

After the final dress rehearsal last week, given before distinguished international gathering, one critic described the emasculated Daisenberger script as "kitsch". Another Herr George Lang, the son of a former producer, threatened to sue Herr Maier for "destroying the substance of the play".

American Jewry was equally disconcerted—but they claim that the cuts do not go far enough.

Herr Maier refuses to draw in the row, but of the Passion Play's official are more forthcoming. One described the American protest as ironic, and added: "You can't change history".

Robin Me

Europe's Middle East role while the US plays politics

• What Europe should do now is what the Carter administration began earlier to do, but backed away from—engage in serious top level discussions with the Palestinians about lines for a settlement

politicians up for election are willing under the relentless pressure.

An incumbent President, instead of sailing gracefully towards the renomination, has been forced to figh, hard for it and from a position of relative weakness. President Carter is therefore being advised that he must at all costs reassess that he is not renominated but his bruising battle with Senator Kennedy has eliminated the possibility of any lofty concentration on national priorities.

A series of circumstances have combined this year to make the Arab-Israeli issue more relevant than in any previous presidential election. The present weakness.

The loss of the New York primary to Senator Kennedy then made quite certain that the

issue of the Jewish vote would become and remain obsessively central to the campaign. The debacle over the rescue of the Tehran hostages, although an entirely separate issue, failed to provide a much-needed boost to the President's campaign and national standing. President

Carter is now almost certain to be renominated but his bruising battle with Senator Kennedy has eliminated the possibility of any lofty concentration on national priorities.

Hence the incredible timidity which now affects the Administration when dealing with Middle Eastern affairs. Every word spoken by the President and every move, every syllable uttered at the United Nations, let alone every vote cast, is be-

ing scrutinized, analysed, assessed and reassessed to make sure that the Zionists are not displeased. It is a truly lamentable way for the leading power in the West to be conducting affairs at a critical moment in international relations.

And Governor Reagan, despite having intelligent and well-informed political advisers, appears only concerned when it comes to the Middle East, to prove himself more totally pro-Israel than Mr Carter, to capture part of the traditionally Democratic Jewish vote.

These posturings on both sides are all the more regrettable because I suspect they are unnecessary. Many people who ought to know assure me that behind its apparently monolithic facade the Jewish community is divided and per-

plexed, less certain than ever before that blind support for the Begin Government is either in the best interests of America or to.

Privately the doubts of American Jews about Mr Begin multiply, and many of them will admit that a dialogue with the Palestinians, and indeed with the PLO, is the only way to peace. Publicly, alas, they usually echo the clichés of the candidates.

It is of course quite likely that the dangers inherent in the Middle East will inject an element of realism into the scene before November. But whatever happens it is surely essential that Europe should not be idle or silent while the United States allows itself the luxury of playing internal politics over the most vital strategic area in the world. Until the dust of the election has settled, Europe must be the guardian of true western interests in the Middle East.

But what can Europe do? There has been a good deal of talk of sponsoring a new Security Council resolution, but in the present atmosphere this would only invite an American veto if it advocated an advance

towards genuine Palestinian self-determination, as it would have to.

What Europe should do now is what the Carter administration began earlier to do, but then backed away from—engage in serious top level discussions with the Palestinians about lines for a settlement. The correct step for the EEC to negotiate directly with the PLO, which is the only effective representative of the Palestinian

apartheid policies. It has done so partly by staying scrupulously within the law, says suffering.

Thousands of blacks take advantage of the aid and support provided, and Black Sash has become one of the few white institutions to retain the approval and trust of the majority of black South Africans.

So far the movement has escaped the worst consequences of combating the Government's

apartheid policies. It has done so partly by staying scrupulously within the law. And partly, perhaps, because even the most fanatical racists hesitate before suggesting that the middle-aged, middle-class white ladies of Black Sash are in reality a dangerous crowd of leftwing subversives.

Michael Knipe

The quiet courage of the Black Sash women

When a group of white housewives and business and professional women mounted a silent protest vigil in South Africa in June 1955 they probably had little idea that they were instigating one of the country's most enduring and effective anti-apartheid movements.

The women were protesting against the removal of the voting franchise from the Coloured (mixed race) community; each

wore a black sash as a sign of mourning at the death of this particular civil right.

Yesterday was the 25th anniversary of the Black Sash. The movement has brought together a non-political, non-sectarian basic women who feel moral disquiet at the indignities and injustices of their country's racially discriminatory legislation.

The women were protesting against the removal of the voting franchise from the Coloured (mixed race) community; each

had been given over to the artist's

paintings, prints and sculptures.

About a third come from Picasso's own collection, which he kept to himself during his lifetime, and more than a half have never before been seen in America—except for a recent show in Minneapolis. Thirty

paintings, prints and sculptures.

It comes until September 16 and will certainly add spice to the New York summer. It has already provided the weekly illustrated magazines with colourful cover stories.

To my mind, though, the most important artistic event here this month has been neither the sky-high auction prices nor the Picasso, spectacular. It was the long-anticipated inauguration of the new American wing at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which opens to the public on June 11.

It has been something of a scandal that the bulk of the Metropolitan's unequalled collection of American art, furniture and decoration has been inaccessible to the public for more than five years. The American wing was closed in 1974, with the original intention of launching a bigger and better wing in time for the bicentennial celebrations in 1976.

In the intervening period,

however, New York almost went bankrupt, and city funding for the new wing was cut. Providing the necessary money proved painfully slow until only now, four years behind schedule, has the work been completed—in fact, not even completed, but sufficiently advanced to reopen most of the collection to public view.

Without its American collection, the Metropolitan was still one of the world's great museums but, like Sotheby's and Christie's, it was in essence a monument to avarice rather than to art. Its tremendous accumulations of works and antiquities from the old world are in part the fruits of the sensational plunder carried out by American millionaires for their tickets, do not themselves start applauding when they attempt a valuation.

The Picasso retrospective is a tremendous spectacle. The museum's entire exhibition space, three floors of it, has

been given over to the artist's

paintings, prints and sculptures.

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AGGED BOYCOTT

oycott and a wined will the hassle have while? No one can the last flag comes Moscow stadium and bear is put back on present showmanship, and protest Germans stay out, s: Yes, it will have while. The Soviet injured—not as could or should have jured none the less. inflicted that injury, interfered in the of the Moscow face of Soviet and continuation of Afghanistan, been politically immoral. games will not be up as Mr Carter need to the Soviet clients. A clear active Olympic be represented. But of the United Germany, Japan and British horses be competition and be devalued. With the Russian will pull the event be like one of those elections in which a of the majority proceedings suspect, attention to the position. The 1980 be remembered as athletes who did and their reasons, imps of those who

ing will be large enough to give the media some over the gaps in representation, the Americans for hostility to-loving, sports-lov. All the same Mr son to be pleased at the boycott has Islamic countries, really in Asia and

SKS OF RELEASE

men, like Ronald ed to life imprisonment last week, have serious crimes of coming out of a similar number of used from other s have done the it impulse on con- facts may be to totally disordered have done violent i be kept safely than run the other victims being ill through medi- misjudgments such offenders likely lead normal ease, and there is other kind in den- tance to try. About leave the special year, and few of serious crimes are inevitable, re should provoke agent questioning it could be is partly a clinical cannot usefully be

assessed without full knowledge. It is also open to question whether the legal mechanisms are well adapted to coping with such cases, and whether the public services make adequate provision for giving the patient a good start in the outside world.

On both these points there is general cause for misgivings about the present system. Saines was sent to Broadmoor under a 15-year restriction order, imposed by a judge; after that expired his release was wholly at the discretion of the psychiatrist in charge. Once he had been released, any further treatment would have been purely voluntary on his part. Lord Butler yesterday urged with some weight the relevance in such cases of a proposal made in his report five years ago. He recommended giving judges the option of imposing indeterminate sentences, to be reviewed every two years by the Home Secretary, with the assistance of advisory machinery already in existence. This would command better public confidence, and also make possible

compulsory supervision after release, purely on public safety grounds. Supervision is available already with a life sentence, but that is often not an appropriate penalty.

A much more serious problem is the inadequacy of intermediate provision for patients ready for release from special hospitals.

Partly because of shortage of money, but more because of prejudice within the hospital service and outside, the "halfway houses" which have long been seen to be necessary still do not exist. But neither this deficiency nor the law can be said to have caused the tragedy in Plymouth.

Saines was not fully free: a place

under compulsory supervision had been found for him at a hostel as a preliminary to possible release. The local police had not been told, and they should have been, though they might well have been unable to prevent what happened. The failure in this case seems to have been that, avoidably or unavoidably, Saines' medical condition was misjudged.

manded that there must be a better balance between what goes on farm spending and what goes on spending social and regional policies of no less importance.

Democratic hearts raced to see the parliamentary David defy the Goliath of the Council of Finance Ministers. It was history in the making, and British parliamentary history at that. All right, the MEP's said heroically, we know the Council of Ministers will punish us by cutting our expense allowances and in every other way short of sending us to the gallows or to prison, but we still stand firm. We shall cheerfully suffer for our principles. Until our grievances will be met, a living on a 1979 budget and the Council of Ministers will have no means of financing surplus farm production so that farmers can have both bush and butter on the cheap.

Peter Dankert, rapporteur of the budget committee, became the hero of the hour, if not the year. He had led the campaign to assert the new Parliament's democratic right to deny supply, and incidentally to insist that farm spending should be part of the whole budget, instead of being slipped through as supplements later in the year.

Alas, it was Mr Dankert who also led the retreat last week. An overwhelming majority in the Parliament took fright at the prospect of the Community's running out of money in mid-calendar year, and Mr Dankert wrote a new report that gulped down increased farm spending across the board, and begged on its knees for the Council of Ministers to present a new 1980 draft budget to Parliament during June. If the Council of Ministers eventually doubles the increase in farm spending, now all will be well and good. Parliament has given in.

The Dankert report said the lack of a budget would be "a major threat to the functioning and credibility of the Community". In that the author reflected the profound despair of all European parliamentarians at the spectacle of an increasingly nationalistic and divided Community in a world of mounting tension and difficulty. But Mr Dankert might equally have written that for parliamentarians to surrender the 1980 budget would be no less a major threat to the functioning and credibility of the directly elected Parliament.

As far as some of us are no evidence of European man, who propose Constitutions still chosen by members, and they are Council of Ministers; it is ruled by heads and cabinets reacting to policy needs and ideas, including domestic policies, as early last June strengthened demo- of community decision, all the institutions are today far nationalistic than that is not to should be laid on the for parliaments, as cannot be designed, a group. In Strasbourg the away the one sure pon of democracy; money to keep the wrongs of Parliament ed to. Last December, flying out the budget and de-

manded that the Parliament will have the will to see through to the end the assertion of such limited powers as it possesses? Or that it will go to the stake in its demand to approve governmental nomination of commissioners, or for the right to dismiss commissioners individually rather than on bloc?

Both Mr James Scott-Hopkins, leader of the European Democrat group, and Mrs Barbara Castle, leader of the British Labour group, would have no truck with the humiliating surrender. But, then, it was a Strasbourg week when Britain's name was mud, and Anglophile parliamentarians had a hard time defending Mrs Thatcher's refusal of a "generous gesture" from the right at the Luxembourg summit, and of the British Government's "perfidy" on retrospective Iranian sanctions. Mr Scott-Hopkins was justifiably suspected of playing Mr Thatcher's game on the Community budget and a new lamb and mutton regime that would almost certainly match the Community beef mountain with a sheep meat mountain. Mrs Castle was, as usual, justifiably suspected of being in Europe to bring Britain out.

All in all, at the end of the first year of the directly elected European Parliament, Britain's reputation has never been at such a low ebb in Strasbourg since we entered the Community in January, 1973. How long ago that seems! What democratic hopes then bloomed!

Britain, the most experienced and stable of western European democracies, would teach so much and set the example. It was the beginning of a new epoch in European solidarity and common purpose.

Dr Cornelius Berkhouwer, Dutch Liberal, former president of the European Parliament, and unwavering Antwerp since he landed at Dover in 1979 to cycle to London, made the right comment at a news conference to launch a new parliamentary campaign for a Community-backed Dover-Calais Channel tunnel. "My very good English teacher at grammar school," he said, "used in quote to us the London newspaper headline: 'Fog in Channel: Europe isolated'." As it was in the beginning, so it shall be, and there is no point Europeanists like me for the time being pretending otherwise.

As far as some of us are no evidence of European man, who propose Constitutions still chosen by members, and they are Council of Ministers; it is ruled by heads and cabinets reacting to policy needs and ideas, including domestic policies, as early last June strengthened demo- of community decision, all the institutions are today far nationalistic than that is not to should be laid on the for parliaments, as cannot be designed, a group. In Strasbourg the away the one sure pon of democracy; money to keep the wrongs of Parliament ed to. Last December, flying out the budget and de-

Quick response to reactor incidents

From the Secretary of the Central Electricity Generating Board

Sir, In his letter published on May 16, Mr Frank Hooley, MP, may have unwittingly misled readers when he refers to eight different ministers sharing "responsibility for emergency arrangements arising from any serious accident or malfunction at a nuclear power station".

In his reply to Mr Hooley's parliamentary question on May 12, the Prime Minister made it clear that it is not ministers but the operator of the nuclear power station who is responsible for providing the police with advice and information on which a decision to evacuate the population in the vicinity of a nuclear power station could be taken; also that it is the responsibility of the police and local authorities to provide appropriate warning to the public and supervise and control any evacuation.

The Central Electricity Generating Board is the operator of nine nuclear power stations in England and Wales, and it has established plans for dealing with emergencies at its nuclear power stations. These plans are approved by the Nuclear Inspectors and are available with the emergency plans which local authorities have set up for dealing with any emergencies in their areas, including emergencies having no connection with nuclear power.

At the end of his letter Mr Hooley implied that nuclear mishaps are occurring "every three or four months or so". What should be made clear is that nuclear power in this country has an outstanding record of safety. Since 1962, when the CEGB first began operating nuclear power stations, no incident at any of its nuclear stations has involved evacuation of the surrounding population.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BAKER, Secretary
Central Electricity Generating
Board,
Sudbury House,
15 Newgate Street, EC4.
May 20.

Fictional church unity

From the Bishop of Chester

Sir, Your Religious Affairs Correspondent's article (May 12) on the increasing friendliness between the Established and Roman Catholic churches in this country is both timely and perceptive. I would enter only one caveat: as an ordinary middle-of-the-road Anglican I do not feel and never have felt in any way threatened by the development of the Roman Catholic Church in numbers or influence.

However, a dictum of Lenin concerning the desirability and methods of uniting the varying nuclei of the Socialist Democratic Movement on a common platform is worth repeating:

"Before uniting, and in order to unite, we must first decisively and definitely draw a line of separation. Otherwise, revolution would be merely a fiction, covering up the present confusion and preventing its radical removal".

Many self-sacrificial souls, in Romanism, Anglicanism and Non-conformity, have made strenuous efforts over the past 50 years to force those areas of agreement amongst Western Christians and have enabled us charitably to act in and upon them. My one recurring fear is that the areas of separation, neither adequately defined nor honestly faced, and until this happens there will be in our church unity efforts both an element of friction and, even worse, the developing and attractive soporific of "unity by dilution".

I am Sir, Your obedient Servant,
VICTOR CESTR:
Bishop's House,
Chester, CH1 2JD.

Not cricket

From the Curator, Lord's Cricket Ground

Sir, Geoffery Jackson is not quite accurate in his letter (May 21). The cricket match in Aleppo took place three years later than he states, in 1976.

If Dublin is classified as "overses" there is a still earlier cricket reference to be found. "Knicket" was proscribed by Cromwell's Commissioners throughout all Ireland. All "sticks" (sic!) and balls were to be burnt at the stake by the common hangman.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN GREEN,
Lord's Cricket Ground,
St John's Wood, NW8.
May 22.

From Mr H. D. Coverley

Sir, May I correct Mr McVittie (May 16) with regard to the earliest consul in Oporto?

There was no consul selected by the British factor at Oporto before John Whitehead in 1756; the earliest was Walter Maynard, appointed in 1659.

Yours faithfully,
H. D. COVERLEY,
Lower Densome Wood,
Wootton, Hampshire.
May 16.

Threat to refugee schools

From Mr John Stebbing

Sir, The likely closure of the schools for 178,000 Palestinian refugee children in Jordan and Syria, reported on April 26, is very serious news.

Since 1972 I have visited many refugee camps in the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and Jordan. On every occasion I have been struck

by the schools for refugees—the great devotion of the staff and the exceptional brightness and application of the children. The concentration of population enabled the excellent UNRWA/Unesco pre-secondary system to reach 90 per cent of refugee children as long ago as 1966-67; 47 per cent of these were girls; figures which considerably exceed the averages in the Arab states. The teaching staff, always highly qualified, is now entirely Palestinian.

The host governments of the refugees, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Israel, have provided very good secondary education and the Arab

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Public pay and private expectations

From Professor Iain Macleath

Sir, Nobody doubts that the Government, so far as it can, should set an example of prudent and sensible conduct as an employer. But to what extent does it "direct control" of what happens in the public sector (leading article, May 22)? The phrase embraces seven million people in a range of industries and occupations at different levels of development. Surely the events of 1971-72 and 1978-79 should have disabused us of the notion of "direct control" in a vacuum. The ease with which one union may disrupt a dockyard or close an airport by calling out a few members should have driven home the lesson after the change of government last year.

Comparabilities exist. People make comparisons, usually on the basis of some habitual relativity between one job category and another. But a sense of this kind is likely to be inflationary if it is unconfirmed and makes no allowance for change. But it seems unduly pessimistic to write off conscientious factor comparisons because of leapfrogging bred out of ignorance and traditional assumptions.

Every employing organization has its pay policy and develops its structure of comparability. The bigger it is the more formal and categorized this structure becomes, as a rule. There are also seven million people in Britain employed in companies of 2,000 or more (Professor George Bain's figures, quoted in the Bullock report) and these companies employ about two million overseas as well. The pay of hundreds of thousands of others is affected or even determined by national joint councils of one kind or another.

Side by side with these facts of our economic and social life are conflicting concepts of value and equity: their antiquity, fervour and application vary. If we do not explore the factors that make up these attitudes and the relationships between the arbitrary bundles of activity we call "jobs", what basis is there for control? Even common sense works only if you have enough in common.

It is true that previous government attempts at "direct control" of incomes in general have had unwelcome side effects and collapsed for one reason or another. But what about the "medium-term" fiscal and monetary space which should squeeze inflation and inflationary expectations out of the economy? "Should" implies no certainty; but we can be sure of this: we can be sure of what they should have.

The civil servants have followed the inflationary hunt: the system ensures that they never lead, Top civil servants, outside this system, so far from being paid above market rates as you suggest are kept far below them by the Boyle Committee.

Yours faithfully,
B. GOTTLIEB,
49 Gresham Gardens, NW1.
May 17.

From Canon Eric James

Sir, Can one of your readers kindly help me to explain to an employee in the public sector why he should accept what the Prime Minister is asking him to accept—a pay increase below the level of inflation—when she has just taken on another at £48,500 p.a. (plus a little from Lazarus's profits)?

Yours sincerely,
ERIC JAMES,
Canon Missioner of St Albans,
43 Holwell Hill,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire.
May 23.

Microprogression?

From Mr A. J. M. Meggs

Sir, When the people of this country elected the present Conservative Government, I feel certain that one of the major aspirations was to open the way for a bold, new and innovative approach to some of our familiar economic and industrial problems, particularly the problem of inflation.

How justified that hope is proving to be! In particular I refer to recent discussions within the Government to remove tobacco from the retail price index, thus allowing the level of tax on tobacco to be raised without affecting the rate of inflation.

This is surely a stroke of imaginative genius; and as tobacco is a luxury item enjoyed by a mere 20 million British people, it is certainly quite justified.

Would we not then become the envy of every Western economy, and be blessed with a negative inflation rate?

Yours faithfully,
A. J. M. MEGGS,
23b Whitingsall Road, SW6.
May 17.

From Dr Dennis D. Cowen

Sir, During the past few days I have seen in my practice four young children aged between six months and five years who have contracted whooping cough. Two of these children, who are brother and sister, have been hospitalized in the home who, if he contracts the disease, will be in imminent danger of his life. Undoubtedly this melancholy story will bear repetition by my general practitioner colleagues in other areas in the coming months.

Much of the responsibility of this state of affairs must be borne by those who have sought to publicize the association (so far unproven) of whooping-cough immunization and brain damage in immunized infants. The most prominent of these is Mr Jack Ashley, MP.

Mr Ashley has one magnificent achievement to his credit, namely the compensation of victims of the

thalidomide tragedy. One must assume that similar humanitarian motives impelled him in his whooping-cough immunization compensation campaign. The outcome, however, has been a disastrous reduction in whooping-cough immunization and indeed in all forms of immunization, with results which are only too evident. In particular, a number of infant deaths have occurred which might have been avoided, and similar tragedies are probable.

I would now urge those individuals in influential positions to use their access to the media and their undoubted flair for publicity to promote the re-emergence of the previous immunization policy which was so successful in eradicating these diseases from our infant population in past years.

Yours faithfully,
D. COWEN,
18 Elm Grove, Emerson Park,
Hornchurch, Essex.
May 14.

have produced remarkable results, year after year. This dedication should not be met with the closure of 310 schools and the dismantling of such an important part of the UNRWA/Unesco educational system.

The threatened closure follows a shortfall of £26m in annual voluntary contributions to UNRWA. Recent events in Afghanistan, Iran and the Arab world suggest that the EEC would do well to guarantee this small sum and prevent the closing of the schools on August 1. The Community might also consider capital assistance so that new schools could be provided to reduce the severe strains of double-shifting. This would be a fitting prelude to the expected EEC initiative at the United Nations.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN STEBBING,
Fair Beeches,
Burton,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire.
May 12.

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Marks: a useful and improving cricketer.

a wretched season in England in 1979, followed by an unavailing struggle to find his rhythm in Australia last winter; but he is one of the world's great tries and he has been building steadily better again. Botham, too, will be pleased to have him in his side, as philosopher and friend. So, with no one new making an obvious claim for inclusion, the faster bowler is to Australia, will be in the hands of Wilts, Lancs, Derby and Botham. The first of these one-day matches the remaining overs will probably be bowled by Willey (who is likely to open the batting also) or shared between Willey, Gooch, Lloyd and Boycott, the prospect hardly calculating whether or not into the hearts of the West Indian batsmen, Hendrick's return to the fold is eagerly awaited.

Had this team been chosen at the start of the month, Woolmer would almost certainly have been in. I expect, however, that he will be easily out of favour. Of the remaining 10, the most likely to come into the full Test team may be Emburey; Underwood, Woolmer and Kroll will be hoping for the call then.

Hampshire scored their first victory for nine matches this season when they beat Kent by 100 runs. At Hambledon, Chelmsford, 160, Smith followed up his 130 on Saturday against Kent with a bright 51 in 21 overs. He drove and cut strongly. Yet three wickets tumbled and Hampshire looked as though they might miss out. But Jesy and Pocock added 32 in eight overs before Pocock was run out. Jesy ensured victory with an innings of 51, including eight boundaries. Willey's batting promised more, but with 53 added in nine overs, both went to consecutive balls.

Manchester

David Lloyd played a major

shire put up stubborn resistance

Wright at wide mid-on in

Miller's first over, the West Indian bating order seemed to promise an abundance of runs; but Derbyshire, although without two of their regular medium-pace bowlers through illness, began to impose a degree of restraint.

Hendrick was not much short of a century and Wood, bowling his way through his two legal 10-day quota in his first game for Derbyshire, he can play against the touring side, although he is barred from domestic competitions until June 4 after his registration from Lancashire. Wood dismissed the Lancashire top-order and Hendrick, to his very obvious pleasure, bowled Richards, who edged the ball firmly into his stumps. Although Lloyd was subdued, Kallikarachan scored freely off his legs and did not appear to be troubled by any of the bowlers.

He lost the impetus of his fifties, however, when Lloyd and King departed to quick succession and Murray arrived to concentrate on survival rather than aggression. Wood made one move sharply to knock back Murray's off stump and King's run out. The charman neatly picked up at first slip with a ball which moved the other way, both dismissals being followed by graphic demonstrations of his skill from the bowler. Derbyshire would not have been so unlikely to start

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SPORT

Football

Greenwood names all but two of his party

By Norman Fox

Football Correspondent

Five England players, Birtles, Hoddle, Barnes, Robson and Cunningham, are in competition for two remaining places in the party of 22 Ron Greenwood, the manager, will take in the European Championship in Italy next month. Twenty now know that they are definitely in the group.

Mr Greenwood does not have the time to officially announce the final party until after he returns from an England team's visit to Australia next weekend but following the victory over Scotland at Hampden Park on Saturday there was no point in delaying the naming of all the players who have been making a lasting contribution to the arrival of England in the finals.

The conspicuous success of Mariner and Johnson in the attack against Scotland made it less important to seek the services of British as replacements for Francis who has suffered a tendon injury that has ruled him out of contention.

Birtles now waits to see whether he is one of the lucky two among the five which also includes the promising midfield players Hoddle and Robson who will be going to Australia.

Mr Greenwood's initial party of 20 contains no surprises but as it seems likely that he will require at least one winger, either Cunningham, who is not completely fit, or Barnes can expect to be promoted from the initial 18.

Any changes may well be disappointed, not least Devonshire, the West Ham United player, who has had such a fine season and did not disgrace himself at Wembley in the match against Northern Ireland.

Most clubs' defenders might also have won a place if he had shown better form against Wales. As it is Watson has no comparable cover.

One may now hazard a guess that the team who will play against Scotland in the European Championship match will have doubts in only two positions. If Mills recovers in time from a damaged wrist, Sansom will be under pressure at left back, and there is still debate over the two defenders to be used.

It may be that he will be: Mariner and Johnson. That being so, the team could be: Clemence, Neal, Thompson, Watson, Sansom (for Mills), Wilkins, Keegan, Kennedy (or Brooks), Coppell, Johnson, Woodcock.

The 20 named so far are: P. Shilton (Nottingham Forest), P. Boncristiano (Everton), P. St. John (Aston Villa), P. Neal (Liverpool), P. Thompson (Nottingham Forest), M. Mills (Ipswich Town), D. Watson (Southampton), E. Hughes (Wolverhampton Wanderers), T. Cherry (Leeds United), K. Wilkins (Aston Villa), T. Brooks (West Ham United), S. Coppell (Manchester United), R. Kennedy (Liverpool), K. Keegan (SV Hamburg), T. McDermott (Liverpool), D. Johnson (Liverpool), P. Mariner (Ipswich Town), A. Woodcock (Cologne).

Rugby Union

Title is conceded to Bayern

From Richard Streeton

Blaenau Ffestiniog, May 24

Orange Free State

British Lions 21. Improved control and forceful driving play by the forwards brought the British Lions their fifth successive win and augured well for the first international in six days. But there was a mix-up for selection from the play of the back division, it must not be forgotten that this remains the area most affected by injuries.

Holmes and Rees joined the casualty list today. Holmes went off 15 minutes from the point of his injury. Shoulders and a strained muscle in his left knee in last Wednesday's match and reports indicated that it could be a month before he will be completely recovered.

The Lions need emergency cover for such a crucial position as scrum half as quickly as possible. There is an obvious replacement in John Robbie of Greystones and Ireland, who is in Bulawayo this weekend on tour with the limited Zimbabweans. The Goshwara-Squires, the England wingers, who have not yet been selected if the Lions decide they need to cover Rees's absence.

Orange Free State ran the ball more than any other team so far, and met and seized on mistakes with an opportunism which kept the same interval competitive at the end. It is also appropriate to acknowledge the part contributed by this game by Mr Muller, who looked by far the best referee the Lions had seen.

The Lions won by a goal, a penalty goal and three tries against a goal, a penalty, and two tries, and owed much to the example and leadership of Bean.

For the first time this tour Bean showed his proper form in tight, loose and lineout. The hard, physical struggle in the second half, physical struggle to the end. In answer to the hard, physical struggle in the second half, the ball's bounces on the granite-like surface.

Béziers defence holds out for victory

From a Special Correspondent

Paris, May 25

Béziers 10 - Stade Toulousain 6. Béziers are still the strongest of the Languedoc teams and yesterday they won their seventh French championship final in 10 years.

With a powerful pack, half of whom were 20 years old, Béziers took an quick 10-0 lead in the first half of the final at Parc des Princes. Both tries came from scrummages, a phase of the game in which Béziers had total control.

The first try was scored by

England optimistic after emerging unscathed from week of trauma

By Norman Fox

Candidly, at the end of the maligned British International championship unequivocal congratulations should have gone to Northern Ireland for winning for the first time in 10 years. Scotland had been playing to avoid last place at Hampden Park on Saturday, should have been witheringly embarrassed but in the end England, after winning 2-0, walked away from a bad week as if nothing traumatic had happened at Wrexham and Wembley and to all of the trumpeting headlines.

The best that one could say after Scotland showed how far they were from healing the scars of Argentina was that England played considerably better than against Wales and Northern Ireland. Had they not, the prospect of an ignominious failure in the European Championship on June 12 would have loomed as large as Scotland's disastrous opening World cup failure against Peru in Cordoba.

Sadly, it was difficult to find an answer to this oldest of international fixtures. Scottish fanaticism has deprived the occasion of its respectability but the rancor hostility that England faced at Hampden Park on Saturday probably raised their determination more effectively than it encouraged a weak Scottish team.

At its most elementary, the game was decided by England's taking of two chances and Scotland's inability to convert them.

Scotland's football was captivated by an indomitable, invincible, fanatical support which Coppell's unremitting support won.

Watson's whopping presence in defence against the awesome power of Mariner and Johnson.

Mariner's fulfilled hope and earned place in party.

of its most useful partnership when Gray was sent on to join Jordan and Dalglish retreated into advanced midfield.

Although the spasmodic best of Scotland's football was captured by an indomitable, invincible, fanatical support which Coppell's unremitting support won.

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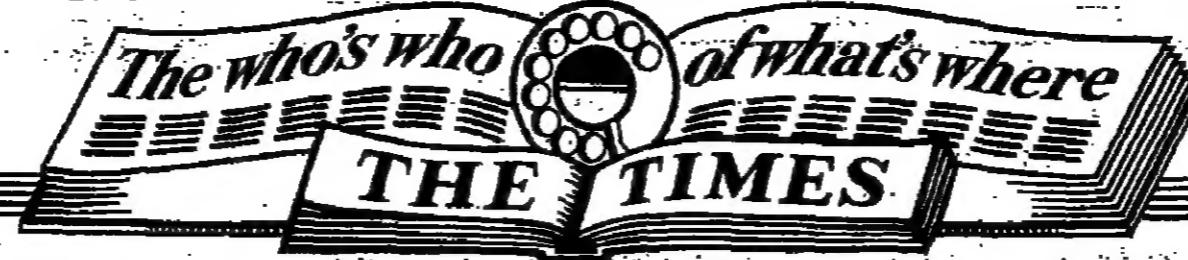
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PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University : Fixing and Painting : 7.05 Low Pay : 7.30 Israel and the Occupied Lands. Closedown at 7.55.

9.10 Over the Moon : Sam Dale explains how photographs are reproduced in newspapers.

9.25 Film : Maryland (1940) with Walter Brennan. Horses, wealthy recluse and beautiful scenery are here for those who look forward to breakfast TV : 10.55 International Golf : Final day of the PGA Championships being played at Royal St George's course, Sandwich.

1.45 pm Grandstand : Frank Bough introduces : Racing from Chepstow at 1.50, 2.25, 3.00; International Showjumping from Hickstead at 2.10 and 4.45; Athletics from the Alexander Stadium, Birmingham at 2.45, 3.20 and 4.45 where Deb

Coe is among the competitors in the CAU Inter Country Championships; the ASA National Championships from the Derby Baths, Blackpool at 3.20; and the final holes, live, from the PGA Championships at Sandwich commencing 3.45.

6.00 News : with Jan Leeming. 6.10 Fox Terror : 5.30 Jim'll Fix 14: Being fixed in this Bank Holiday Special are nine lucky children including a brother and sister who go back to Singapore to see their former nanny.

7.00 The 1980 World Superstars : David Vine and Ron Pickering are the commentators in this tremendous test of athleticism held in the Netherlands; Brian Clack and John Shewry carry the hopes of Great Britain against competitors from Canada, USA, Austria, Switzerland, Israel and Ireland.

8.10 Dallas : Who shot JR? With so many people after his blood I

think he shot himself just to spite them.

9.00 News : with Jan Leeming.

9.10 Film : Little Big Man (1970) starring Oscar winner Dustin Hoffman and Fay Dunaway. Hoffman plays the sole white survivor from Custer's Last Stand who tells the story of life in those times, spanning a period of over 100 years.

11.25 Bellamy's Europe : The intrepid biologist is now discovering the Bergamont orchards tucked away in the southemmost corner of Italy.

11.55 Weather.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University : Telephone Switching : 1 : 7.05 Schrödinger Wave Equation : 7.30 3/4 Bed-Dooms. Closedown at 7.55.

11.00 Play School : Presented by Sarah Long and Ben Thomas. Today's story is Joe's Farm, written by Deborah Manley with pictures by Colin and Moira MacLean. Closedown at 11.25.

2.05 pm Film : Double Crossbones (1959) with Donald O'Connor playing a bumbling buccaneer forced into dishonesty after being falsely accused of dishonesty.

3.15 Film : On the Double has Danny Kaye playing the lookalike of a vital member of the D-Day plan who pretends to be a spy from a fate worse than death. Nearly 30 years old, it should be worth seeing for the then svelte Diana Dors and the not-so-svelte

Margaret Rutherford in action along with Wilfrid Hyde White.

4.50 Rocket 150 : The Great Railway Cavalcade. This year sees the 150th Anniversary of the first steam train. Brian Redhead and David Jenkins of the National Railway Museum introduce working replicas of the trains used in those times and an authentic Advanced Passenger Train, the train of the future (see Personal Choice).

5.50 Six English Towns : Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire is Alec Clifton-Taylor's subject today. This beautiful town, close to the Severn and the Avon, was built to serve the monastery and one of the original houses built in The Middle Ages still survives.

6.20 First Part : Tony Cooper introduces the sixth of seven guides to birds. The cuckoo, a parrot of the avian world, is the subject of this evening.

7.05 THAMES

9.30 am Chorlton and the Wheeles. The day the lights went out is the title of this programme, presented by Joe Lynch : 9.40 Rainbow : Geoffrey Hayes explains to children when shouting can be useful and when it can be annoying. 9.55 Clapperboard : Chris Kelly gives viewers a preview of the new horror exhibition opening later this month in the basement of the London Pavilion : 10.25 The Grand British Experimental Railway (r).

11.25 Film : Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, starring Jon Hall and Maria Minter. 1.00 pm News.

1.05 BAN Holiday Sports Special introduced by Dickie Davies. Beginning with a preview of the European Cup Final between Nottingham Forest and SV Hamburg, the programme continues with the ITV Six from Sandown Park, 2.30, 3.05, and 3.45, 4.15, 2.45, 3.20. Working starts at 3.30 from the Fairfields Hall, Croydon, followed by a round-up of the BAN Holiday Stock at 4.05.

4.15 Film : Sidekicks starring Larry Hagman and Lou Gossett. Changing from his ten-gallon "Dallas" hat, Larry Hagman plays Quince, a rogue who reportedly sells his

black friend Jason as a slave and each time Jason escapes to rejoin him—but things go wrong.

5.30 News.

5.40 Charlie's Angels : The toothsome trio of 'tecs are called in to nail a compulsive gambler turned thief who suspect a robbery worth a paltry \$40,000. I thought these girls were that much in demand.

6.35 Crossroads : Model life at its maddest : 7.00 Coronation Street : It seems this has been running so long and the coronation the street was named after must have been one of the Henrys.

7.30 Terrore out of the Sky : Efrem Zimbalist Jr stars in this staging tale of a queen bee who leads her in deadly stakes on the citadels of New Orleans. If squeamish it might put you off for good.

9.15 Fox : the penultimate episode of this South London saga sees Ray Fox (Derrick O'Connor) heading north to pick-up a criminal on the run, unaware that the police are lying in wait for him.

10.15 News.

10.30 The one and only Phyllis Diller : her unique repartee of the life story of Britain's First Stripper starring Lesley-Anne Down and Chris Murray. Set in the Thirties and Forties it traces Phyllis's career from chorus girl to soldiers' pin-up and queen of the Whitechapel Theatre.

12.20 am Close with personal choice of Dame Peggy Ashcroft.

1.00 pm News.

1.05 ROLLING STONE

1.30 pm Film : The Sound of Music : 2.00 Star Trek : 2.30 Luke's Kingdom, 2.55 am Something Different.

3.00 pm News.

3.15 pm Film : The Star Wars.

3.30 pm News.

3.45 pm Film : The Godfather.

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4.15 pm Film : The Godfather.

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5.10 pm Film : The Godfather.

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11.10 pm Film : The Godfather.

11.25 pm News.

11.40 pm Film : The Godfather.

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12.10 pm Film : The Godfather.

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proof read. When thousands of
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TEACH ME in thy will, for
thou art my God; thy word is
good; lead me in the land of
righteousness. Psalm 143: 10.

BIRTHS

ALBUQUERQUE—On May 14th at
Westminster Hospital to Carlisla
ne Cooper and Fredson son
of the late Mr and Mrs. Fredson
Marc. Another one for Freddie

BINNIE—On 22nd May, at Hong
Kong, to Val and Robert
Binns (née Alexander) Barbara

GRAM—On May 12th at South-
mead Hospital, Bristol, Laurence
of 6 Coombe Brook, Worlesey
and son, Sonnet, a son
(Uliver).

MAMBO—On 21st May, to
Peter and Helen Mamo, a
daughter.

MUNRO—On May 21st, at Luton
Hospital, Luton, Bedfordshire,
Eric and Carmel and Richard

PLUNKETT—On 10th May, 1980,
to Catherine and Raymond Plun-
ket, 100, St. John's Road, Brixton,
London SW9. Also, Dino Gavatay.

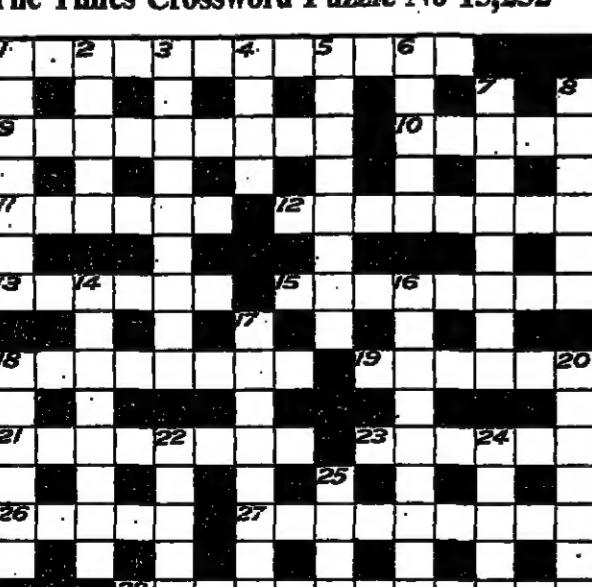
PROBY—On May 23rd at Queen
Elizabeth Hospital, London, to
John and Margaret, a daughter

STAPHILL—On May 23rd at St.
Terese's Nursing Home, Wimble-
don, to Ann (née Holmes) and
daughter, Rebecca Annabel.

For Sale column.

MUNSTER'S BUCK-A-UPPO. See
For Sale column.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,232



ACROSS
1 Beast Belloc shot with platinum bullets (12).
2 We hear Chinese curtain material—“pillars”! thus cheat us (9).
3 Sounds reasonable, what the little bird told us (5).
4 Make certain changes seen around Abribove (6).
5 Assyrian displaced in one event (8).
6 Stoer who gives us credit (8).
9 Sounds a derisory offer for a ruse (6).
10 Fashionable writer to enter on the roll (6).
11 State of a Russian river? Yes (6).
12 Last letter in “The Home Gazette” (5).
13 Finch's peevish account (5).
14 One serving a dictator (12).
DOWN
1 How one of these Biblical men makes beer? (7).
2 Footwear in rooms in Bath and Cheltenham (5).
3 The wings of some? Quite the reverse (5).
4 Slime from a river, so to speak (4).
5 Henry James's eponymous statesman (8).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,231
PIRATES Rock Bottom, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015,